Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1882.

[illegible] 20th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked (L.) proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Seaton	10th Feb.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Scrivener	24th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 31st, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. ROME, 5,000 tons, 1,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 13th April.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.
28th [illegible]

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE PORTS of BRINDISI and VENICE are now FREE from QUARANTINE.

Bombay, 1st February, 1882.
F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

QUARANTINE continues to be STRICTLY ENFORCED at all EGYPTIAN and FRENCH PORTS, but MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI and VENICE are FREE. Passengers for the two former ports and PLYMOUTH or LONDON can proceed by any steamer, but those for Italian Ports are informed that, as they are not allowed to land in Egypt, they can only book by the fortnightly steamers not marked L, in which they will proceed via Canal to Alexandria, leaving that port with the following mail.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st January, 1882.

P. & O. COMPANY.

THREE MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

DURING EXTENSION OF TIME. [illegible] the continuation of Quarantine in [illegible]pt the DURATION of these TICKETS will be EXTENDED to cover any loss of time on the voyage to Brindisi and Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..	R 500	Including wines.	I Class ..	R 520	Including wines.
II do.	340		II do.	350	
III do.	140	Without food.	III do.	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SUMATRA, on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Saturday, the 1st April, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.	Brighton Route.
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95	R 80
„	..II do.	70	58
From Naples.	I do.	145	130
„	..II do.	105	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, January 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, *via* BRINDISI.

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HU[illegible]				
s. s. DAPH[illegible]DIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	8th Mar.
s. s. VORWAERTS	[illegible] Doncich	1,927	400	8th April
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazzari[illegible]	2,394	450	8th [illegible]
		2,000	400	

The above voyages will be perform[illegible]

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Brindisi	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said..	330	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. MARUSSIG, 2,391 tons, 450-horse power, to sail on the 2nd March.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, February 3rd, 1882

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882. About
s.s. BRITANNIA..	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	1st March.
s.s. HISPANIA.....	J. Laird	3 500	700	16th March.
s.s. VICTORIA....	....	3,300	1,050	25th March.
s.s. ROUMANIA..	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	15th April.
s.s. ARMENIA ..	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	29th April.
s.s. BRITANNIA..	Hutchison	2,200	400	30th May.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882. About
s.s. ITALIA	J. Allan	2,500	500	15th Feb.
s.s. INDIA	Jamieson	2,289	500	30th May.

N.B.—INDIA will call at Naples if passengers offer.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRA[illegible] NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, [illegible]L PARTS of the GLOBE.

[illegible]angements for travelling through India are [illegible]pecial authority of the Government of India and [illegible] State for India, and are intended exclu[illegible] Travellers.

[illegible] agents of the Italian Govern[illegible] THOS. COOK & SON, [illegible] from India, which will [illegible]nce, Milan, &c.

[illegible]PPING.

[illegible] INDIA STEAM [illegible]MPANY (LIMITED), [illegible]amers as follows :—

[illegible] CALCUTTA.

[illegible]ns, on WEDNES[illegible] at 4 p.m., calling at [illegible]r, Mangalore, Canna[illegible] Cochin, Alleppey, [illegible] Pondicherry, Madras, [illegible]am, Gopalpore, False [illegible] weather permitting.

[illegible]RSIAN GULF.

[illegible] on TUESDAY, [illegible]ting at Kurrachee, [illegible] Lingah, Bushire, [illegible]y order, weather [illegible]

[illegible] AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 807 Tons, on FRIDAY, 10th February, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th February, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th February, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE
S. S. VICTORIA,
3,300 tons register, 1,050 H.P. nominal,
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS splendid fast steamer WILL SAIL as above on the 25th March, and is expected to make the passage under 24 days.

She has excellent accommodation for a large number of passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

S. S. ITALIA has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th February, 1862.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "ORCHIS," from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners, s.s. Orchis.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

MANY residents in the remoter parts of the Mofussil who are unable to meet the charge for a daily newspaper have asked us to issue a bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* at a price within the reach of every one.

We have accordingly commenced to issue from the 1st instant, a full-sized sheet, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, containing all the literary matter and political and general news and telegrams which have appeared in the three previous issues of our daily paper.

The price has been fixed at Re. 1 per mensem or Rs. 12 per annum, a rate which will bring a political bi-weekly journal of the highest class within the reach of even the most modest incomes.

Advertisements intended for the bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* should be sent into the office before 3 o'clock on the day previous to publication.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Monthly............Re. 1 Half Yearly ...Rs. 6
Quarterly ....Rs. 3 Annually ...... „ 12

Postage to Mofussil Subscribers annas 4 per month.

Payment strictly in advance.

Bombay Gazett[illegible]e, Rampart Row.

ASHA[illegible]EE HAMMOCKS ON SALE
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
MILK MAID BRAND,
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per tin, cash, Annas 7.
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GOLF KIT.

- BALLS.
- CLEEKS.
- IRONS.
- PLAY CLUB.
- PUTTERS.
- SPOONS.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
[illegible] AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS, AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality ;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL, GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND GNNERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

HENKE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

BY special arrangement, TREACHER and Co. import direct from the shippers supplies of this favourite SPIRIT, which they confidently recomended.

Quarts ....per doz.	Rs.	17
Pints............ do.	„	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1882.

TREACHER & CO.'S
BINOCULAR, FIELD & OPERA GLASSES,

With Achromatic Lenses, are unsurpassed for field of range, and clear and sharp difinition.

The Company's three change Glasses adapted for the THEATRE, RACE COURSE, OR USE AT SEA, are highly finished Instruments.

Assortments in Morocco or Russia Leather, with Japanned or Aluminium mounts, and single or double draw adjusting tubes, now on sale.

Prices from Rs. 18 to Rs. 80 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING,
WEDNESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY,
AT 9 PRECISELY,
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

Mr. F. Merer, Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. B. O'Brien, &c., Miss Kate Thoburn, Miss Emma Markham.

To be followed at 10 o'clock by
A REGULAR FIX,
In which
MAJOR COWPER will appear.

Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brooks, Mr. B. O'Brien, &c., Mrs. Norville, Miss Emma Markham, Miss Minnie Nordt.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16 ; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4 ; Pit Stall, Rs. 2 ; Pit, Re. 1 ; Back Seats, As. 8.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. ; performance commences at 9 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

STAGE MANAGER..................MR. F. MERER.
BUSINESS MANAGER..............MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS
BY
YESTERDAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

- Bird O'Freedom.
- Broad Arrow.
- Engineer.
- Engineering.
- English Mechanic.
- Field.
- Fun.
- Graphic.
- Home and Colonial Mail.
- Home News.
- Illustrated London News.
- Illustrated Penny Paper.
- Illustrated Police News.
- Illustrated Sport & Dram. News.
- Land and Water.
- Life.
- Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.
- Mail.
- Medical Times and Gazette.
- News of the World.
- Overland Mail.
- Public Opinion.
- Pictorial World.
- Queen.
- Reynold's Weekly News.
- Sporting Life.
- St. James's Budget.
- Spectator.
- Truth.
- Vanity Fair.
- Weekly Irish Times.
- World.

COOPER & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, furnished, from about March up to the end of November, a very desirable BUNGALOW, beautifully situated on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, entirely open to the westerly breeze, newly done up, and has a drawing, dining, three bed, dressing and bath rooms. Water and gas laid on. For rent and other particulars apply to

28, Meadow-street, Fort.
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION of FERRY FARMS and the RIGHTS of COLLECTING ROAD TOLLS, and REMOVING SAND, EARTH and STONES from the foreshore of the Kolaba Collectorate for the 12 months commencing 1st April, 1882, will be held before the undersigned or the Hazur Deputy Collector, Kolaba, at Alibag, on MONDAY, the 13th of March, 1882, and the following days. For further particulars apply to the Hazur Deputy Collector, Kolaba.

W. A. EAST,
Acting Collector and President.
Kolaba [illegible] President's office, Alibag, 28th January, 1882.

GOLD
PEN AND PENCIL CASES,
BY
S. MORDAN & Co.,
WITH
RING TO ATTACH.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED 1847.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature ; whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee, and Urdu on each Phial.

Per Phial Re. 1 ; per dozen Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIA-RUBBER, ELASTIC AND WATERPROOF GOODS.

- Ladies' Elastic Belts, in a great variety of patterns.
- Air Cushions and Pillows, for invalids or travellers.
- Air Beds with inflating bellows.
- Elastic Silk Stockings, Anklets, Knee, Thigh, and Wrist-pieces.
- Pure India-rubber Bandage.
- Enema Apparatuses, in various patterns.
- India-rubber Tubing, of various thicknesses.
- Invalids' Feeding Tubes.
- India-rubber Ice Bags.
- India-rubber Hot-water Bottles.
- India-rubber Teats.
- Waterproof Bed Sheeting.
- India-rubber Urinals, latest patterns.
- And other goods of similar material for Surgical, Sick-room, Chemical, and Domestic purposes.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

[illegible] PRODUCERS
FOR DIFFUSING PERFUME, DISINFECTANTS, &c.
INVALUABLE IN THE SICK CHAMBER AND THE BOUDOIR.

THESE are now in universal use among the refined classes of Europe and America.

	Rs. a.
Handsome Imitation Cut-glass Bottles, with India-rubber Balls and plated Jets ; of various sizes.....................Re. 1, Re. 1-8, and	2 0
Handsome Imitation Cut-glass Bottles, with plated Spherical Pumps on top, and plated Jets.................................... Rs. 3 and	5 0
Half Pint Crystal Bottles, with powerful India-rubber Pumps, and Glass Jets. Produces a beautifully large Spray........................	6 0
Half Pint Crystal Bottles, with Double India-rubber Pumps, and large plated Jets, with an arrangement for clearing the points when they become stopped. These give a fine large Spray................................	20 0

Other patterns for Medical and Surgical purposes, including the large apparatus for Antiseptic Operations, are described in our Wholesale Price List for June, 1881.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
"LAVENDER WATER"

IS an exquisite perfume, prepared with the purest English oil of Lavender combined with other pleasing ingredients, and free from the sickly odour of most ordinary perfumes.

Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

"FRAGRANT DENTALINE"

is a delicately flavoured mouth wash, has the effect of hardening the gum, cleansing the teeth, and preventing tartar.

Price per bottle Rs. 1-8

"LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE"

effectually cleanses the skin of the head, promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be soft and glossy.

Price per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S CHOICE FANCY STATIONERY.

		CASH. Rs. A.
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP PAPER, CREAM LAID—		
Albert size, 6⅛ by 3⅞ inches, thick quality	per box	2 0
Envelopes for ditto square........................	„	1 12
Small octavo, 7 by 4½ inches, ditto	„	2 4
Envelopes for ditto square........................	„	2 0
TINTED IMPERIAL TREASURY REP PAPER—		
Albert size, 6⅛ by 3⅞ inches, of various colours	„	1 12
Envelopes to match, square........................	„	1 12
Small octavo, 7 by 4½ inches, ditto........................	„	2 0
Envelopes to match, square	„	2 0
RIBON REP PAPER—		
Boxes containing 48 sheets, small octavo size Paper, of assorted tints, and 24 each square and oblong Envelopes........................	„	2 4
TINTED LINEN GRAIN PAPER—		
Boxes containing 2 quires ; Paper of assorted tints and square Envelopes to match........................	„	1 8
CHROMATIC TINTED WOVE PAPER—		
Boxes containing 48 sheets of thick small octavo size Note Paper, assorted colours, and Envelopes to match........................	„	0 14
GRANITE NOTE PAPER—		
Boxes containing 48 sheets of octavo Note Paper and 48 Court Envelopes........................	„	0 14
Cabinets containing 4 quires ditto and Envelopes to match........................	„	2 4
JAPANESQUE PAPER—		
In boxes containing 2 quires of Paper artistically ornamented, small octavo size, 5 by 4½, and 50 Envelopes in assorted patterns........................	„	3 0
PAPIER DE LUXE—		
Combined Paper and Envelopes in boxes containing 50 sheets, Albert size, 6⅛ by 4 in., of assorted tints........................	„	2 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

NEW MATERIALS JUST LANDED.

VISITING COATS.

Blue or Black, Fancy Diagonal Matt and Crape Cloth ...Rs. 36 to Rs. 42

FROCK COATS.

Blue or Black, in all the materials now worn ... ...Rs. 42 to Rs. 55

TROUSERS.

A Large Selection of the latest Productions in Cashmere, Angola and Fine Saxony Wool, for General or Special wear ...Rs. 16 to Rs. 22

DISCOUDT—Two Annas in the Rupee for ready-money.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS. BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, STOCK-TAKING SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

FELT HATS.

Black, Soft Crowns, Stiff Brims..................	Reduced to.........	Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Brown do. do.	Reduced to.........	Rs. 2-8.
Drab do. do.	Reduced to.........	Rs. 2-8.
Black, Round Crowns..................	Reduced to.........	Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5.
Brown do.	Reduced to.........	Rs. 2-0 to Rs. 5.
Drab do.	Reduced to.........	Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5-8.

DRESS HATS.

Drab Shell Hats..................	Reduced to.........	Rs. 2-8.
Do. do. Fine Allovers..................	Reduced to.........	Rs. 7-8.
Silk Paris Hats	Reduced to.........	Rs. 10-8.

THE WOLESLEY HELMET.

Drab felt, very light and easy fitting to the head.

In all Sizes	Reduced to.........	[illegible] 4-8.

LADIES' HATS.

Round Crown Beaver [illegible]sh	Reduced to.........	Rs. 5-0.
Black Soft Felt Helmet..................	Reduced to.........	Rs. 5-8.
Drab Felt Melton Sun Hat..................	Reduced to.........	Rs. 5-8.

SOLAR HELMET.

Pith covered Drab Felt, well ventilated, for Ladies or Children...Rs. 2-0.

N. B.—Remittance must accompany orders, with 8 annas for Box for Felt Hats, and 12 annas for Helmets or Dress Hats.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES, OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS TO SELECT FROM

THE LARGEST DEPOT IN INDIA.

Following are some of the kinds in stock :—

- "Wanzer."
- "Bradbury."
- "Avery."
- "Stitchwell."
- "Wheeler and Wilson" (system).
- "Arm and Platform."
- Army Clothing & Canvas Sewing Machines.
- Boot, Saddlery, & Harness Sewing Machines.

THESE SEWING MACHINES are too well known to require any recommendation. Besides being universally acknowledged as the *best* machines extant, the practical experience of every purchaser incontrovertibly establishes their *superiority* over all other competitors, and the daily increasing demand for them is an incontestable proof of the *entire* satisfaction they give, and their *general* appreciation.

KILTING MACHINES.—Makes any kind of Kilt desired, from the narrowest to an inch wide, and any depth up to ten inches. These machines are specially useful to milliners and dress-makers.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS.

H. A. GEYER,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

IN consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature

"LEA & PERRINS,"

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper, Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

LADIES' SHOES ! LADIES' SHOES !!

FRESH STOCK just to hand per s. s. "Peshawur," suitable for Walking, Dress, and House Wear. A large assortment to select from. Bought in the best markets. Defies Comparison. Inspection invited. Prices unequalled.

	Rs. a.
MOROCCO SHOES, Oxford lace with a neat bow. Per pair ...	7 8
MOLIERE SHOES, morocco, light walking. Per pair ...	8 0
Patent Golosh Kid-buttoned Shoes, for walking. Per pair ...	9 8
MOROCCO SHOES, with bows and Silver buckles. Per pair ...	8 0
GLACE KID SHOES, low cut, toes embroidered with black beads, and bows, a very cool Shoe. Per pair ...	10 0
COURT SHOES, with steel embroidered toes and fancy bows, beautifully finished. Per pair ...	11 8
COURT SHOES, fancy embroidered toes, fancy colored bows, very tastefully got up. Per pair. ...	10 8
MOROCCO SHOES, with embroidered toes to button with strap over instep, lined fancy Kid. Per pair ...	10 8
GLACE KID HOUSE SHOES, plain fronts, with a very neat small bow. Per pair ...	8 8
RACKET or TENNIS SHOES, in blue Canvass, with black morocco straps and caps, fluted rubber soles, very light and durable. Per pair. ...	9 8

Racket Shoes re-soled with fluted or plain India-rubber. Gent's Boots of all descriptions in stock or made to order, Our well known make of Boots, for taste, durability, and fit are now famed throughout India.

Our great increase of business proves that for soundness of workmanship, excellence of quality and a practical knowledge of our trade we stand unrivalled.

DUNNETT & CO.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS AND SADDLERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
PETITION for PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of MUGGONCHAND GHELLACHUND of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.
CHOONIVAHOO, widow of the said deceased, the sole executrix named in the Will..........Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that the petitioner abovenamed has APPLIED to this Honorable Court in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction for a GRANT to her of PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed deceased. All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the said deceased are hereby informed that they may see the proceedings before the grant issues.—Dated this 7th Feb., 1882.

JEFFERSON, BHAISHUNKER & DINSHA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

TO BE LET, spacious and cool OFFICES in No. 7, Rampart Row. For further particulars apply to

4, Hummum Street
E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Oak Lane, Fort, for Rs. 30. Apply to

4, Hummum Street.
E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

TO BE LET, an upper-storied BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Byculla. Rent Rs. 110.

From 1st April, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 90. Apply to

4, Hummum Street
E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

THOMSON
AND
TAYLOR'S
WHISKY
Is a blend of fine old Campbelton and Glen Isla.

THOMSON
AND
TAYLOR'S
WHISKY
Is a pure and wholesome spirit.

THOMSON
AND
TAYLOR'S
WHISKY,
Recommended to those who enjoy a really good Whisky PEG.
Price Rs. 23 per doz. or Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOGNOR, SUSSEX.—A happy Home for Children with a mother's care. Terms, including Board, English, French, Music, Dancing, Calisthenics and Laundress, fifty guineas per annum. References in India to Parents of Children now in the school. For Prospectus apply to HAMILTON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

JUST unpacked, fresh batch of ladies' and children's fancy shoes of superior hand workmanship, and worked in cruel and pompadour. Sorabjee Cursetjee Majoo, Fort.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE of millinery in all its branches. All articles are marked lower than ever. Come and see, and give a trial. Sale commences from the 6th instant and will be open for 15 days. HURGOWAN VUNMALEE & Co., Esplanade cross-road.

WANTED, a light LANDAU. Address "X. Y.," *Gazette* Office.

IMPERIAL HOTEL, FORT.—Comfortable accommodation for a married and single gentleman. Rs. 3 per day and Rs. 60 per month.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE-OIL.—Apply to W. M. MACAULAY and Co., who hold the only stock of this brand in Bombay.

WANTED, a furnished HOUSE on Malabar Hill, for one month or six weeks from 1st March. Apply to JAMES G. SMITH, care of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

BARTON & Co., Meadow-street.—Just received, Sovereign Purses, Letter Cases, Security Bags, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Pic-nic Companions, Purses and Nick Nack Boxes. Prices very moderate.

WE have just unpacked a consignment of Albasian Tea Spoons, at Rs. 3 per dozen ; Dessert Spoons, Rs. 6 per dozen ; and Table Spoons, Rs. 9 per dozen. Best selection ever imported in India. BARTON and Co., General Merchants, Meadow-street.

JUST landed, by the last Mail, genuine Nickle Silver Tea, Salt, Mustard, Eggs, Dessert Table Spoons, Dessert Forks, Sugar Tong, &c.—BARTON and Co., Meadow-street, Bombay.

BARTON & Co., Meadow-street, has just received a fresh supply of Oilmanstores, preserved Provisions, from the most renowned houses in London, and they guarantee their freshness and superiority.

NOTICE to smokers.—A small consignment of Cherrywood Pipes, Bird's Eye, Gold Leaf, HoneyDew, sold at very moderate price.—Barton & Co., Meadow-street.

THE HAIR-CUTTING SALOON managed by J. MANOLESCU, No. 3, Meadow-street, Fort.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Billiard-table manufacturers, have every requisite for BILLIARD and Bagatelle Tables at their premises. 18, Marine-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Several favourite furnished HOUSES TO LET for the Hot season. Rents moderate. Apply to P. MYATT, House Agent, Mahableshwar.

SINGER'S GENUINE LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINES for every class of work for cash or on small monthly payments. No. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS, &c.—Experienced CONTRACTOR'S AGENT WANTED for Central Provinces. Apply, with copy of testimonials and references, to E. B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

THE two GENTLEMEN who were in the Tramcar on MONDAY EVENING (30th January), and were WITNESSES of the ACCIDENT which occurred to a GENTLEMAN opposite the Grand Central Hotel, will much oblige by communicating as soon as possible with "S. C." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PARMESAN CHEESE, in bottles, Eleme Figs and Turkish delight, in 1lb. boxes. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, and 33, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.
FROM A PIN TO A BRAZILIAN DIAMOND.
To be had at
The Travelling Bazaar in a Tent opposite the Crawford Market.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT has just ARRIVED from the Continent of Europe with a splendid assortment of Millinery, Drapery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Hats, Ladies and Children's dresses, Gentlemen's ready-made clothing manufactured in France, and specially made to suit the Indian climate (complete suit from Rs. 13) Shirts, Collars, Neckties and Hats, Gold and Silver Jewellery and Watches, Fancy Goods, Toys, Optical Goods, Wall, Table, and Hanging Lamps, Mirrors of all sizes, Oleograph paintings, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Hand Bags, plain and furnished for ladies or gentlemen, and a great variety of other useful and fancy articles too numerous to mention.

As it is the positive intention of the proprietors of this Bazaar to get rid of their very large stock by the end of this season (March), it is hardly necessary to remark that all sales, whether wholesale or retail, will be made strictly of the principle of small profits and quick returns, and it may safely be asserted that as regards variety and quality of goods this establishment stand second to none in Bombay.

Sales will commence on the 14th of this month, not before.

Bombay, 7th February, 1882.

WANTED]

A CERTIFICATED ENGINEER for the Steam Tug "PRINCESS." Apply personally with testimonials to

HENRY MORLAND, Port Office.
Bombay, 6th February, 1882.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS are now CLOSED no more funds being required.

By order of the Central Committee,
W. J. B. BIRD, Honorary Secretary.
Calcutta, 30th January, 1882.

TO CORN MERCHANTS AND MILLERS.

A GENTLEMAN having had 10 years experience in one of the largest Grain cleaning hous in England, is open for an engagement, where his servic and connection would be of service. For particulars appl to Mr. BAPTY, East India Flour Mills, Bombay.

SMOKING
TOBACCOS
AND
CIGARETTES.

THOMSON and TAYLOR have just received a fresh supply of

TOBACCOS.

Golden Leaf Bird's Eye Tobacco	..per ½ lb. Tin	Rs. 1 0
" "	... „ 1 „	2 0
Cut Golden Block "	.. „ ½ „	1 12
Do. do.	.. „ 1 „	3 4

CIGARETTES.

Choice Turkish, with Mouth-piece	per box of 100.	Rs. 2 0
Do. without do.	do.	.. 2 0

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LADIES' SHOES,
FOR DRESS, HOUSE, OR EVENING WEAR.

LOW CUT COURT SHOES.	per pair. Rs. a.
BLACK VELVET, embroidered gold bead butterfly on toes	11 0
BLACK VELVET, embroidered with the new untarnishable metal beads...	10 8
BLACK LASTING or PRUNELLA, embroidered as above. Very elegant and stylish	9 8
BLACK FRENCH KID, open-work toes, embroidered jet, gold, or coloured beads	10 8
BLACK FRENCH KID, plain satin bow	8 8
BLACK MOROCCO, neat fancy bead bows	8 8
BLACK GLACE KID, embroidered Coloured silk and bead toes	7 8
BLACK FRENCH KID, satin and jet bead bows	9 8
BLACK GLACE KID, embroidered heartsease	10 8
PATENT LEATHER, fancy toes and silk bow	9 8
BLACK MOROCCO, with fringe bow...	5 8
LOW CUT SHOES, WITH BANDS ACROSS INSTEP.	
BLACK FRENCH KID, elegantly embroidered and raised flowers on toes ...	12 8
BLACK MOROCCO, embroidered coloured toes	6 8
BLACK FRENCH KID LOUIS XV. SHOES, embroidered with the new untarnishable coloured beads, on the toes, beneath ankle and on instep ; exceedingly stylish and elegant ...	16 0
OXONIAN SHOES TO TIE FOR DRESS OR EVENING WEAR.	
PLAIN PATENT LEATHER, to tie with pale blue silk	9 8
BLACK FRENCH KID, beautifully embroidered on toes and beneath ankle...	13 8
LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, fitted with best India-rubber soles.	
BLACK MOROCCO to tie ...	9 0
BLACK KID do. ...	9 8
BROWN CANVAS, with Toe-cap and cross bands ...	10 8

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES
IN GREAT VARIETY,
FOR DRESS, WALKING, OR HOUSE WEAR.

BOY'S PATENT LEATHER DRESS SHOES,
CALF KID WALKING SHOES,
GLOVE KID WALKING SHOES,
BUTTON OR LACED BOOTS.
GIRL'S EVENING SHOES,
STRAP SHOES (three qualities),
KID WALKING SHOES,
AND BUTTON BOOTS.

☞ A worn Shoe is the best possible guide for size.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s New Factory (of which inspection is invited) embraces perfect Filtering arrangements ; Charcoal Treatment by which the water is deprived of Albuminoid Nitrogen and other impurities ; Patent Cleansing Machinery by which every bottle is rendered absolutely clean ; and Powerful Modern Engines worked by steam ; the whole being open as day to light and ventilation.

NON-ALCOHOLIC.

	Dozen.
Soda Water (5 grains per bottle) Potash Water (British Pharmacopœia) Aerated Water	Rs. 0 12
Tonic Water (Quinine and Bigarade Orange Blossom) Lemonade Gingerade Seltzer Water Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœia)	„ 1 0
Aromatic Ginger Ale (very fine)	„ 1 [illegible]
Bottles charged Extra	„ 2 [illegible]

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FEB. 7.

Gold seem to have [illegible] Bank of England since the [illegible], and the Money Market seems to have assumed a quieter tone. The rate of discount is again given at ⅜ per cent. below the Bank minimum. Consols have advanced to ⅛ above par., and Rupee Paper has improved ⅛, being now quoted for 4 per cent. 84⅜, and 4½ per cent. 90⅝. Cotton in Liverpool was steady yesterday, and no alteration in rates is noted in Surats, either ready or to arrive. Americans are the same for ready and distant delivery (June and July), but February-March is 1-16 lower.

GOVERNMENT PAPER here is steady at 100¾, and a fair business has been done at this rate.

The Share Market generally has again been active and advancing, and all this in the face of a still very light money market. New Colaba Lands have been done at Rs. 785, Berar Press at Rs. 435, and Sind and Punjab at Rs. 1,825. Spinning shares have again been in very active demand, with many buyers and few sellers except at an advance. Higher prices have again been paid for a good many of the leading companies, and at our quotations rates are very firm. United have been sold at Rs. 1,000, Dhurrumsey at Rs. 555, Hydrabad at Rs. 1,175, K. Mucconjee Rs. 1,005, Manockjee Petit at Rs. 1,425, National at Rs. 955. Sholapore at Rs. 1,140, Victoria at Rs. 920, and Western India at Rs. 1,000.

COTTON.—Holders have not been quite so firm to-day, and consequently we have had more business put through at slightly easier rates. In Oomras Good have been sold at Rs. 193, and Fully Good Fair at Rs. 183, and a fair moderate business has been done at these rates. In Broach for forward delivery there has also been a fair inquiry, and lots have been placed at Rs. 226 for March and Rs. 224 for April for Good. Good Bengals have also to some extent found a sale at Rs. 155.

EXCHANGE.—We quote as follows :—

	Telegraph.	Demand.	3 months'	4 months'
Banks	1s. 8 3-32d.	1s. 8 7-32d.	1s. 8 15-32d.	1s. 8 17-32d.
	3 months' sight.		6 months' sight.	
Credits.........	1 8 21-32		1 8 29-32	
Documents....	1 8 23-32		1 8 31-32	
Francs..........	218		220½	

The nearer positions forward we slightly lower, and 3 months' credits can be placed at 9-16 for April and May.

There has been a good inquiry for demand bills on Calcutta, and ⅛ to 7-32 premium is said to have been paid to-day.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Last Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
[illegible]	[illegible]	80	19½	5p. ct.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	all	6 do.	825
[illegible]	10,000	[illegible]	all	2 do.	[illegible]
[illegible]		6	6		
[illegible]	100,000	10	all	2 do.	130
[illegible]	37,320	25	12½	3 do.	103

LAND COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	200	160	100	13
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	2,000		21
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 30	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 4	212½

PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]	400	5,000	2,800	50	825
[illegible] Co	800	500	all	12p.ct.	
[illegible]					420
[illegible]	300	2,000	1,100	Rs. 10	1,000
[illegible] Press [illegible]					
[illegible]	750	2,400	2,200	40	475
[illegible]	675	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	475
[illegible] Ginning [illegible]	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	435
[illegible] Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	56
Colabra Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	930
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	30	210
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,030xd.
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,700
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	525
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	450
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	317½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	192½
Prince of W. Press ..	120	......	1,500	235	1,825
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,050
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co....	450	00	all	50	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	320
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	145
New issue	..	100	40	..	67
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	30p. s	590
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	880
Phownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	850
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1.000
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	765
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	925
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	555
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	Rs. 25	690
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	..	610 xd.
Golam Baba S. Co.....	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,085
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,175
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,055
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	935
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,005
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	2,125
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 40	950
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,425
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	252½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,250
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	955
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,050
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	785
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	365
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,140
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	700
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	920
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	100	440
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c	150 135
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,225
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association............	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	100
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	90	375
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	17
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,076
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	6	..	2½
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	100
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	[illegible]	Rs. 90	950
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	[illegible]0	15	175nl.
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	10nl.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited..	42,000		25	..	10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Principia, 1,789 tons, Captain M. H. Kernish, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Corinth, 1,959 tons, Captain J. Holloway, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Pehlwan, 101 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Coast and Bhownagar with 61 deck passengers.

THE steamer Chancellor, 1,377 tons, Captain W. Lynas, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with an original cargo carried into the same bottom.

THE steamer Simoom, 1,350 tons, Captain C. Straker, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Port Said (22nd Jan) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirdhana, 2,040 tons, Captain G N Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr O Valger, Revd Mr and Mrs Higgins, one second class, and 80 deck.

THE Hall Line steamer City of Baltimore, 1,508 tons, Captain J. C. Shaw, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Harald and seven children, Mrs. Tanner, Major Peat, a gentleman, Col. and Mrs. Evans and child.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain G. Phillips, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. C. Palmer, Captain R. S. Simpson, Mr. A. Coleman, Mr. E. Bin Khulifa, Mr. M. Yussuff, and 146 deck.

THE B.I. S. N.Co.'s steamer Pachamba, Captain T. Johnston, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut and Mrs Hosky and two children, Revd F L O Dreade, Mr A Michie, Mr Alexander, Mr Lees, and 225 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer alia, 1,451 tons, Captain A. G. Allan, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Glasgow and Liverpool, brought the following cargo :—50 cases copper, 100 cases brass, 462 bales twist, 155 casks beer, 2,151 packages piece-goods, 64 cases wine, 320 bundles steel, 50 tons iron, 12 casks files, 111 cases whisky, 29 cases clocks, 2 cases beads, 235 packages pipes, 10 cases thread, 269 tons coals, 29 cases umbrellas, 8 bales papers, 2 cases butter, 9 cases glassware, 15 packages sardines, 200 kegs read-lead, 166 kegs rivets, 10 barrels cement, 202 packages iron sheets, 25 casks sulphuric acid, 196 cases wine and spirits, 879 bars iron, 3 cases medicines, 15 cases iron washers, 7 casks locks, 28 bales canvas, 125 boxes tinplates, 86 packages colour, 68 runlets coal tar, 42 packages bolts, 5 cases soap, 25 bundles buckets, 200 kegs iron nails, 126 cases porter, 2 cases carriages, 30 drums turpentine, 62 packages earthware, 20 drums oil, 8 cases corn flour, 9 cases hams and cheese, 2,012 bundles hoop-iron, 1,056 planks, and many packages merchandise.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Simoom (s)........	Straker	Port Said, Jan. 22.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Bhownagar, Feb. 5.
	C. T. Lutchmy.....	Nacoda	Carwar, Jan. 23.
7	Sirdhana (s)	Brown	Calcutta, Jan. 14.
	Deccan (s)	Seaton	London, Jan. 11.
	W. Symington(s)..	Hallett	Cardiff.
	Bhundara (s).......	Hutchinson.	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Corinth (s)........	Holloway ..	Marseilles.
	Chancellor (s)	Lynas	Kurrachee.
	Principia (s)	Kernish	Hull.
	C. of Baltimore(s).	Shaw	Liverpool.
	Calcutta (s)........	Phillips	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Blagdon, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Bhownagar.
Steamer Italia, to Genoa and Marseilles.
Steamer Simoom, to London.
Steamer Orchis, to Malta and London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 7.

FROM GALSGOW.

Chancellor (s)—7 packages earthenware, Allarakhia Somjee; 26 cases whisky and 26 cases gingerwine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore (s)—38 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 11 crates earthenware, Soomar Bhima; 50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Orchis (s)—100 kegs medicines of sorts, D. Chothia and Co; 100 barrels soda chrystal, Owen and Okell; 250 kegs iron rose nails, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

Adirondeck (s)—4 crates earthenware, Jaffer Somjee; 6 crates earthenware Merally Currimsee; 100 kegs iron rose nails, Abdoolally Ahmedjee.

FROM LONDON.

Poona (s)—6 cases oilmanstores, 1 case loaves sugars 3 cases cheese, 1 cask blacking, 2 cases provisions 4 cases candles and 1 case starch groary, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

Hydaspes (s)—19 cases papers, Abdoolally M. Shurufally.

Cathay (s)—23 cases medicines of sorts, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

Lennox (s)—15 cases gin, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Benledi (s)—2 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Hydespes (s)—7 cases glassware, Khakeebhoy Padomsey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, FEBRUARY 4.

Partridge, Brigade Surg, on leave, from N W P.

FEBRUARY 7.

Dyer, Lieut, 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.
Johnson, Lieut, 9th Lancers, on leave, from Umballa

DEPARTURES, FEBRUARY 7.

Peat, Major, 1st Lancers, on leave, to England.
O'Farrell, Surg Major, on duty, to Mhow.
Simpson, Captain, 13th Bombay N I, on duty, to Quetta.
Stock, Major, 10th Bombay N I, to rejoin, to Surat,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, February 8.

Vol. W. Ewing having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to D. Company.

The first and third class ranges are reserved for the Bailey Shield Competition on Friday and Monday next for D. and E. Companies respectively.

The second and third class ranges will be reserved on Tuesday morning next for the Northern Indian Rifle Association Volunteer Match, 200 and 500 yards, any position. Members and associates of the N. I. R. A. have one free entry for this match. The 2nd and 3rd Class ranges will be reserved on Thursday, the 16th inst., for the first competition for D Company Challenge Cup, 200 and 600 yards, regulation position. All members of D Company are eligible to compete.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 4.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw is permitted to resign H. M.'s Bl. C. S., with effect from the 5th Dec.

The services of Surg. G. H. Peevor, Offg. Civil Surg., Tezpur, in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept., with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment on the return from leave of Surg. G. A. Warburton.

The services of Surg. A. Crombie, Jt. Medical Officer in charge of Simla, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal, with effect from the 21st inst., on the expiry of his privilege leave.

Surg.-Major B. Franklin, Offg. Jt. Medical Officer, in charge of Simla, is confirmed in that appoinment, with effect from the 21st inst.

Mr. O. H. Brookes, Offg. 3rd Asst. Supdt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained furlough for one year, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself thereof, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. J. R. FitzGerald, B. C. S., Pol. Asst., 1st Class, the following reversions will take place in the graded list of the Pol. Dept., with effect from the 14th Jan. :—

Capt. J. Burne, B. S. C., Offg. Pol. Asst., 1st Class, to officiate as a Pol. Asst., 2nd Class.

Lieut. H. L. Ramsay, B. S. C., Offg. Pol. Asst., 2nd Class, to officiate as a Pol. Asst., 3rd Class.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, Bo. C. S., Offg. Pol. Asst. 3rd Class, is granted privilege leave for seven weeks from the 14th Jan.

Foreign Dept. Notification of the 20th Jan., replacing the services of Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, Bo. C. S., Tutor and Governor to H.H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay, is hereby cancelled.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr-Genl. is pleased to confer upon Udai Partab Singh of Bhinga in the Bahraich Dist., the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction.

Subject to the confirmation of H. M.'s Govt., H. E. the Viceroy and Govr-Genl. in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. Loening as Acting Consular Agent for Italy at Bassein.

The following Regtl. Order, dated the 23rd Dec., by the Comdt. of the Mhairwarra Bn., is confirmed.

Lieut. J. A. Bell, Adjt., to officiate temporarily as 2nd-in-Comd, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 22nd Dec.

Major P. W. Smith, Offg. Adjt., Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate temporarily as 2nd-in-Comd. of the Mhairwarra Bn., with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Lieut. R. A. Cole, Offg. Adjt., Erinpoorah Irregular Force, is appointed Adjt. of the Meywar Bheel Corps, vice Lieut. R. S. Burn.

Lieut. R. S. Burn, Adjt. Meywar Bheel Corps, is appointed to be Adjt. of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, vice Capt. C. E. Wheeler, deceased.

The following Bgde. Order by the Comdt., C. I. Horse, dated the 2nd Jan. is confirmed :—

Lieut. H. W. Hughes is appointed to officiate as 3rd Sqn. Comdr. and Adjt. of the 2nd Regt., C. I. Horse, in addition to his other duties, from the date of his joining the Regt., vice Major A. H. S. Neill, Offg. as 2nd-in-Comd.

The following Bgde. Order by the Comdt., Cl. I. Horse, dated the 4th Jan., is confirmed :—

Capt. H. A. Vincent, 3rd Sqdn. Comdr., is appointed to officiate temporarily as 2nd Sqdn. Comdr., 1st Regt., C. I. Horse, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 4th Nov.

Lieut.-Col. A. Conolly, Wing Comdr. and 2nd-in-Comd. of the Meywar Bheel Corps, Offg. Comdt. of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to be Comdt. of the Meywar Bheel Corps, vice Col. C. R. Blair.

Major E. Temple, Offg. Wing Comdr. and 2nd-in-Comd. of the Meywar Bheel Corps, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Lieut.-Col. A. Conolly.

Mr. W. S. Halsey, Offg. Comsr., Inland Customs, is granted furlough in India for one year.

Mr. A. D. Carey, Bo. C. S., is appointed to officiate as Comsr, Inland Customs, until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are appointed Sub-Asst. Comsyrs. Genl., 3rd class, on probation :—

Lieut. T. Lay, Bl. S. C., Offg. Wing Officer, 15th N. I., dated 3rd Jan.

Lieut. W. J. Newell, Bl. S.C., Wing Officer, 11th N. I., dated 10th Jan.

Capt J. F. D Fordyce, Asst. Mily. Acct., to be Mil, Acct., 3rd class, with effect from the 18th Jan., vice Major J. S. F. Mackenzie, Mily. Acct., 3rd class, seconded on appointment as Dy. Acct. Genl., Mily. Dept.

1st P. C.—Lieut. H. A. Deane, Bl. S.C., to be Sqdn. Officer, but to be seconded for service as Dist. Supdt of Police, Port Blair and the Nicobars.

Rangoon and Irrawaddy S. R. V. R. Corps.—Mr. H. Rigg, Ex. Engr., Personal Asst. to the Engr-in-Chief at Rangoon, to be Maj.-Comdt., vice Maj. H. M. Mathews, resigned.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) I. F. MacAndrew, Bl. S. C. (p. a.) for two years.

Major G. T. Skipwith, R. E., Ex. Engr, 1st Grade, temporary Supdg. Engr, 3rd class, N. W. P., P. W. D, (p.a.) for one year.

Major A. W. Graham, Genl. List, Infy., Wing Officer 38th N. I., (p.a.) for two years.

Major E. Swetenham, Bl. S. C., Supdtg. Engr 3rd class, temporary 2nd class, N. W. P., P. W. D., (p.a.) for one year 182 days.

Capt A. N. Sandilands, Bl. S. C., Wing Officer, 6th P. I. (p.a.) for two years.

Surg-Major J. G. Pilcher, (p.a.) for 214 days.

Condr. J. Key, Ord. Dept, Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, (m. c.) for one year.

Sub-Condr. T. Coughrane, Ord. Dept., Asst. Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, (m.c.) for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

Major J. C. Ross, R.E., for one month after quitting School of Mily. Engrg.

Major A. Hill, R.E., (m.c.) for four months. (This cancels the extension granted to him in G. G. O. of 1881.)

Major J. Colledge, Bl. S.C., (m.c) for six months.

Lieut. G. D. C. Gastrell, Bl. S.C., (m.c) for three months.

Lieut. E. A. Smith, R.A., (m.c.) for two months.

Lieut. R. T. Gartside-Tipping, Bl. S.C., (m.c.) for four months. (This cancels the extension notified in G. G. O. 1882.)

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M's, approval :—

Bengal Army.—To be Major.—Capt. (Bt.-Major) B. Wemyss, Genl. List, Infy., 20th Jan.

Brevet.—To be Cols.—Lieut-Cols. F. T. Bainbridge, Bl. S.C., and E. P. Gurdon, Bl. S.C., 20th Jan.

Under the provisions of the Rl. Warrant of the 10th Nov. 1881, the names of the undermentioned officers of the S.C. are placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified :—

Col. (now Major-Genl.) R. D. Ardagh, M. S.C., is placed on the list of Major-Genls.,

Major (now Lieut.-Col.) R. M. Skinner, Bl. S.C., is placed on the list of Lieut.-Cols., in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supumry. List of Major-Genl. J. Cockburn Hood, Bl., S.C., dated 1st July 1881.

Col. (now Major.-Genl.) J. N. Young, Bl. S.C., is placed on the list of Major-Genls.

Major (now Lieut.-Col.) J. Ewing, M, S.C., is placed on the list of Leut.-Cols.

Capt. (now Major) E. S. Neave, Bl. S. C., is placed on the List of Majors, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supnmry. List, of Major-Genl. T. Greenaway, M. S. C., dated 24th Aug. 1881.

Col. (now Major-Genl.) J. London, M. S. C., is placed on the list of Major.Genls.

Major (now Lieut.-Col.) F. P. W. Freeman, Bl. S.C., is placed on the list of Lieut.-Cols.

Capt. (now Major) C. E. Harene, Bl. S.C., is placed on the List of Major, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supnmry. List, of Major-Genl. J. Field, C.B., Bo. Infy., dated 30th Sept. 1881.

Col. H. H. O'Connell, M. S.C., is placed on the list of Major-Genls.

Major (now Lieut.-Col.) W. V. Fitz G. Jacob, Bl. S. C., is placed on the list of Lieut.-Cols., in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supnmry. List, of Lieut.-Genl. (Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) M. J. Turnbull, Bengal S.C., dated 1st Nov. 1881.

Col. W. A. Riach, M. S. C., is placed on the list of Maj.-Genls.

Major (now Lieut.-Col.) H. S. Court, M. S. C., is placed on the list of Lieut.-Cols. in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supnmry. List, of Major Genl. W. W. Anderson, Bo. S. C. dated 8th Nov. 1881.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M's. approval :—

Brevet.—To be Major.—Captn. C. J.A. Yates. Bo. Genl. List, Inf., in succession to Major-Genl, J. Cockburn Hood, Bl. S. C., transferred to the Unemployed Supnmry. List, dated 1st July, 1881.

Native Army.—8th Bl. Cavy—Ressaldar and Woordie-Major Mathra Singh, to be Ressaldar, vice Shamshudin Khan, deceased ; Jemadar Ganpat Rao, to be Ressaldar and Woordie-Major, vice Mathra Singh, promoted ; Duffadar Murad Khan, to be Jemadar, vice Ganpat Rao, promoted, 20th Aug. 1881.

21st. N. I.—Jemadar Mir Fuzul Shah, to be Subadar, vice Sumond Khan, invalided ; Jemadar Singh, to be Subadar, vice Summoo Khan, invalided ; Havildar Futteh Deen, to be Jemadar, vice Mir Fuzul Shah, promoted ; Havildar Surmookh Singh, to be Jemadar, vice Khushal Singh, promoted, 1st October, 1881. Havildar Wussawa Singh, to be Jemadar, vice Nutha Singh, invalided, 8th Oct. 1881.

31st N. I.—Havildar Syud Akbur, to be Jemadar, vice Shahzada Abdul Kaium, whose services have been dispensed with, 1st Dec. 1881.

Order of British—India H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officers to the 1st and 2nd classes of the Order of British India from the dates specified :—

BENGAL.

To the 1st class with the title "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Nehal Singh, "Bahadur" 20th N. I., vice the pensioned Subadar Major Singbeer Thappa, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased, 26th June, 1880.

Ressaldar-Major Tahour Khan, "Bahadur," 6th Bl. Cavy., vice pensioned Subadar-Major Moonalall Tewarry, "Sirdar Bhadur," deceased, 19th July, 1880.

Ressaldar Ruheemoodeen, "Bahadur," 6th Bl. Cavy., vice Subadar-Major Kurramuttoolla Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased, 31st Oct., 1880.

Subadar-Major Suttee Deen, "Bahadur,"Meywar Bheel Corps, vice Subadar-Major Ahmed Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased, 10th Dec., 1880.

Subadar-Major Chet Singh, "Bahadur," 40th N. I., vice Ressaldar Ausuf Ally, "Sirdar Bahadur, deceased, 16th Dec. 1880.

To the 2nd class with the title "Bahadur."

Ressaldar-Major Hari Singh, 4th P. C., vice pensioned Jemadar Gungadeen, "Bahadur," deceased, 8th March, 1880.

Subadar-Major Dessa Sing, 27th N. I., vice Subadar-Major Rajkoomar Sing, "Bahadur," deceased, 16th June, 1880.

Subadar-Major Shaikh Hussain Bukhsh, 23rd N. I., vice Subadar-Major Nehal Singh, "Bahadur," promoted, 26th June, 1880.

Subadar-Major Mira Bukhsh, 2nd P. I., vice Ressaldar-Major Tahour Khan, "Bahadur," promoted, 19th July, 1880.

Ressaldar-Major Mahomed Hossain Khan, [illegible]th Bl. Cavy., vice Subadar Bania Khuttree, "Bahadur," deceased, 3rd Aug., 1880.

Ressaldar Dowlutram Singh, 8th Bl. Cavy., vice Ressaldar Kashee Deen, "Bahadur," deceased, 2nd Oct., 1880.

Subadar-Major Kassie Singh, 35th N. I., vice Subadar Alif Khan, "Bahadur," deceased, 30th Oct., 1880.

Subadar Major Bijaie Singh, 3rd N. I., vice Ressaldar Ruheemoodeen, "Bahadur," promoted, 31st Oct., 1880.

Subadar-Major Jewund Singh, 32nd N. I., vice Subadar-Major Gobourdhun Singh, "Bahadur," deceased, 1st Nov., 1880.

Subadar-Major Gunga Sing Bisht, 3rd Goorkha Regt., vice Subadar-Major Sewburt Ram, "Bahadur," deceased, 23rd Nov., 1880.

Subadar-Major Toolsee, 1st P. I., vice Subedar-Major Suttee Deen, "Bahadoor," promoted, 10th Dec., 1880.

Subedar-Major Ballaram, 3rd Infy. Hyderabad Congt., vice Subadar-Major Chet Singh, "Bahadur," promoted, 16th Dec. 1880.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. A. Lye, 4th Grade Officer, to be 3rd Grade Officer in H. M.'s Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st Dec., 1881.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Owing to reduction of Estabt. in Mysore, Major C. Bowen, R. E., Ex. Engr., 1st Grade, on furlough, and Capt. C. H. M. Kensington, R.E., Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade, are transferred to Madras, the services of the latter officer, however, remaining at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

That part of P. W. D. Notification of the 20th Jan.. 1881, which refers to Mr. C. J. S. Baker, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, is cancelled.

Mr. F. P. Quinlan, Examiner of Accounts, N. Bl. State Ry., is granted furlough for one year, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from the dates specified :—

From Chief Engr., Class II, to Offg. Chief Engr., Class I, from 11th Jan.—Col. F. W. Peile, R. E.

From Offg. Chief Engr., Class II, to Chief Engr. Class II, temporary rank, from 1st Jan.—Col. J. O. Mayne, R. E.

From Offg. Supdtg. Engr., Class II, to Supdtg. Engr., Class II, temporary rank, from 11th Jan.—Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan.

From Supdtg. Engr., Class III, to Offg., Suptdg. Engr., Class II, from 1st Jan.—Major C. W. I. Harrison, R. E.

Mr. J. Conder, in Class II of the Superior Revenue Estabt. for State Railways, is transferred from the Rajputana-Malwa System to Hyderabad, and appointed to officiate as Manager and Engr.-in-Chief of the Nizam's State Ry.

Capt. G. F. O. Boughey, R.E., Ex. Engr., 1st Grade, Offg. Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Nizam's State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Indus Valley Railway with temporary rank in Class I, Grade iii, of the Railway Revenue Establishment.

Major L. Conway-Gordon, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, Class I, and Offg. Manager of the Indus Valley Railway, is transferred to his substantive appointment of Depy. Acct. Genl., P. W. D.

The services of Mr. T. G. Puddan, Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, are placed at the disposal of the Dr.-Genl. of Railways.

Capt. W. W. B. Whiteford, R. E., Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade, is, on return from field service, replaced at the disposal of the Dr.-Genl. of Railways.

Consequent on the return to duty of Mr. Moss, Exmr., P. W. A. the following Officers of the Accounts Branch will revert to their substantive grades, with effect from the 23rd January 1882 :—

Mr. D. C. Gor[illegible]on from Exmr., 2nd Class (temporary rank), to Exmr., 3rd Class.

Mr. W. Palmer from Exmr., 3rd Class (temporary rank) to Exmr., 4th Class, 1st Grade.

Mr. R. N. Burn, Exmr., of Accts, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, is appointed to officiate as Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, with the rank, substantive pro tem of Exmr., 4th Class, 2nd Grade, vice Mr. Smith, deceased.

Mr. E. A. Dennys, Depy. Exmr. of Accts., Mily. Works is transferred to the Office of the Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.

Mr. F. G. Teale, Supdt., 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Dept., is appointed to officiate as Director during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. H. Lane, with effect from the 27th Jan. 1882, or until further orders.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Simla, 30th Jan.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment on H. E.'s Personal Staff :—

Lieut. R. Owen, of the 14th Hus., to be A-de-C.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

8th B C—Lieut-Col H Chapman, 2nd in Comd, to be Comdt, vice Ryall, retired. Dated 12th Sept 1881.

Major R B Graham, Sqn Comdr 5th Bl Cavy, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Chapman, with effect from date of joining.

Major J A McNeale, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Lindsay, deceased. Dated 29th Sept 1881.

Major G MacCall, Genl List Infy, attached, to be Sqn Comdr, vice McNeale. Dated 29th Sept 1881.

11th B L—Major G R J Shakeshpear, Sqn Comdr 12th Bl Cavy, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Kauntze, appointed to the 17th Bl Cavy or until further orders.

4th N I—Capt E Egan, Offg Wing Comdr 16th N I, to be Offg Wing Comdr, vice Eliot, officiating as 2nd in Comd.

15th N I—Lieut, W Thuillier, 2nd Bn Rl W Surrey Regt, a candidate for the Bl S C to be offg Wing Officer, on probation, dated 4th Jan.

The following appointments to the Staff of the Quetta Dist are, with the sanction of Govt, confirmed, with effect from the dates specified opposite each :—

Major E Hay, 7th Bl Cavy, to be Dy, Asst Qrmr Genl. Dated 16th Nov.

Surg Major H R Greene, A M D, to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, as a temporary measure. Dated 22nd Nov.

Major H M Burgess, R A, and Lieut A H Browne, R A, to be Commissaries of Ord. Dated 16th Nov.

Major J Hibbert, Bo S C, to be Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class. Dated 16th Nov.

Lieut. R. C. Sherard, M. S. C., to be Dy. Asst. Comsy. Genl, 2nd class. Dated 16th Nov.

Lieut. C G B Hervey, B S C to be Sub-Asst Comsy Genl. 1st class. Dated 16th Nov.

The following appointments are also sanctioned as a temporary measure :—

Major D J Stewart, 3rd Bl N I, to be General Transport Officer. Dated 16th Nov.

Major G H Elliott, 3rd B Cavy, to be Genl Transport Officer. Dated 16th Nov.

Major O W Braine, Bo S C, to be Staff Officer and Paymaster. Dated 16th Nov.

Lieut C W Ford, 1st Bn York and Lancaster Regt, to be Equipment Officer. Dated 16th Nov.

Capt. H. W N Guiness, 1st Bn R I Regt, to be Bgde Transport Officer. Dated 16th Nov.

Capt P A Morshead, 1st Bn R I Regt and Lieut H F K Waldron, 2nd Bn E Surrey Regt, to be Transport Officers. Dated 16th Nov.

Lieut G F Shaw, 2nd Bn Leicestershire Regt, to be Transport Officer. Dated 3rd Dec.

Capt H D P Okeden, 4th Bn K's Rl Rifle Corps, is qualified for the rank of Capt.

Lieut H W Mitchell, 14th Huss, and C G Wells, 1st Bn Durham Light Infy are qualified for the rank of Lieut.

The undermentioned medical officers of the A M D are appointed to the Convalescent Depots during the ensuing season :—

Darjeeling.—Brig Surgn J G Faught, medical charge.

Pachmari.—Surg Major J Good, medical charge.

Naini Tal.—Brig Surgn A Guthrie, medical charge, Surg J Armstrong, for duty.

Landour.—Surg Major H Scott, medical charge, Surg Major E Eustace, for duty.

The officers for medical charge of the depots will join their respective appointments on the 1st March next, and the officers for duty will accompany convalescents proceeding to the Hill Depots to which they have been nominated.

Capt. C T Becker, K's O Borderers, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 2nd Bn. of his Regt., into which he has recently been promoted.

The following will be added to the list of officers published in G O C C dated 17th Dec. who passed certain examinations on the 17th Oct :—

Lieut J M Schreiber (4), 2nd Bn Bedfordshire Regt Examination *c* and *d* G O 1 of 1881. Qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain.

The undermentioned candidates passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on the dates specified :—

Surg H C Banerji, I M D, 29th Nov 1881.—

Hony Capt E B Coote, 8th Huss ; Lieuts H H Bedingfeld, 2nd Bn Devonshire Regt ; F Campbell, 1st Bn South Lancashire Regt ; F O Anderson, 2nd Bn Cheshire Regt ; T P Cather, R Es ; K Chesney, 1st Bn West Riding Regt ; H Comins, 2nd Bn Norfolk Regt ; C H Clements, 2nd Bn West Yorkshire Regt ; H G Pelly, H-1st ; P B Smithe, 1st Bn West Riding Regt ; A B C Williams, and H E Watts, 2nd Bn W Yorkshire Regt ; P A N St L Wood, 2nd Bn Devonshire Regt ; Surgs S J Flood, A M D ; A Silcock, F D C Hawkins, H C Hudson, and J W Rodgers, I M D ; Qr Mr Sergt W Rasdill, and Sergt W Mosse, 6th Dragoon Guards ; Corporal Radford, 1st Bn Border Regt ; Lance Corpls P Healey, 1st Bn Manchester Regt ; J Smythe, 1st Bn Seaforth Highls ; J Spence, and Fuller, 1st Bn South Lancashire Regt ; W Potter, 1st Bn S Yorkshire Regt ; Bombardier J Benyon, Ord Dept ; Guners Murphy, 13-9 R A ; D Weston, C-C Rl H A ; Driver W G Hughes, B-1 R A ; Privates T O'Keefe, 1st Ben South Lancashire Regt ; P McReman, and A Upson, 1st Bn Border Regt ; C Monley, King's Rl Rifle Corps ; J Cunningham, 1st Bn West Riding Regt ; J Donaldson, 1st Bn East Lancashire Regt ; J Jennings, 6th Dragoon Guards ; W Hutchings, Rifle Brigade.—3rd Jan.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for biliousand liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to notify to the public that they are the SOLE AGENTS in the Presidency of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, the original and eminent Pianoforte Manufacturers of Stuttgart; and intending purchasers should be careful in seeing the name of this firm, in full, on the instruments, as otherwise they are only spurious imitations. Prices on the short or long system of application, as well as rates for hire. Bombay, 3, Rampart Row, 28th January 1882.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Assoc. Inst. C. E." and "Q."—Shall appear.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

WARBURTON—February 3rd, at Kapurthala, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. P. Warburton, M. B., of a daughter.

WILLIAMSON—February 2nd, at Jubbulpore, the wife of the Rev. H. D. Williamson, B. A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DUKE—HALL—February 4th, at Allahabad, Joshua Duke, Civil Surgeon, Amritsur, to Frances Harriette, second daughter of Henry Hall, F.R.G.S., late War Office.

HINDE—BARLOW—February 1st, at Almora, Major F. H. Hinde, 3rd Goorkhas, to Marion, daughter of Colonel W. J. Pratt Barlow, Bengal Staff Corps.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1882.

THE forecast of the Queen's Speech which we publish in another column evidences an amount of self-confidence and sanguine courage on the part of the Cabinet which we [illegible] should scarcely have given Mr. Glads[illegible]one and his colleagues the credit of poss[illegible]essing. In examining the two portions of [illegible] the Ministerial declaration—retrospective [illegible] and prospective—we are inclined to take [illegible] very different views of the position of the G[illegible]overnment. We read with surprise Mr. Gla[illegible]stone's complacent self-congratulation on th[illegible] "improving condition" of Ireland. We loo[illegible] in vain in the catalogue of crimes for any s[illegible]gn of the diminution which has comforted the Government, and we certainly can see no relaxat[illegible]on of the evictions, arrests, seizures of newspa[illegible]pers, and dispersals of ladies' meetings which [illegible]ight be accepted as tangible proof that the Gov[illegible]ernment actually believed in a partial cessation of disorder. On the contrary, the war bet[illegible]ween the people on the one hand and the aut[illegible]horities on the other appears to be waged with a fierceness and persistency as great as at an[illegible] time since the outbreak of the agitation. N[illegible]r is the "passive resistance" confined to perso[illegible]s who might be colourably classified as ha[illegible]ually disorderly—the "village tyra[illegible]ts" and "idle ruffians" who were the Kro[illegible]mirs of M[illegible]. Forster's coercion campa[illegible]gn. So far as intelligence from Ireland goes, every local representative body seems to share the ideas for the advocacy of which Mr. Parnell and his friends were shut up in Kilmainham. Tow[illegible] Councils, Boards of Guardians, and in fact every assembly in which the people can assert their voice, appear to have expressed their sympathy with the imprisoned suspects. The double-barrelled Irish policy of the Government has been an absolute failure, and the assumption of its favourable influences is not justified so long as repressive measures are being rigorously enforced, and Her Majesty's Ministers are compelled to "regret the necessity for their continuance."

Turning our eyes to foreign affairs, there is everywhere cause for the gravest anxiety ; and the solitary reference to Egypt which has so far reached us is inconsistent with the facts of the case. What can be the meaning of a determination to maintain the "*status quo* of international obligations," when the bounds of the *status quo* have been already overstepped by the recent action of England and France? The fuller information to hand respecting the njudicious intervention into which the French Cabinet and its financial inspirers have hurried our irresolute Foreign Secretary shows that the Joint Note has been received with disapproval, not only by the Powers and the Porte, but even by the luckless Khedive himself ; and that so far from its having strengthened Tewfik and the Ministry of Cherif Pasha against the National party, it actually precipitated the crisis which overthrew Cherif and delivered the Khedive into the hands of Arabi Bey. As matters stand the Anglo-French Control has received a smart rebuff, and it is difficult to understand, if that [illegible] is to be effectively maintained, how England and France can tolerate the existing Egyptian Ministry, the more so that it assumed office at the instance of the Notables, and as representing their determination to take the Budget out of the hands of the European officials. The idea which we formulated the other day of employing Arabi and the Nationalist party to counter-act the covetous ambition of France has, we are glad to see, presented itself to minds at home. It is even stated that Arabi and his friends, mistrusting the designs of France, were anxious to co-operate with England, believing that so long as the country was reasonably governed and the passage of the Suez Canal secured, Great Britain had no further interest in Egyptian affairs. If these be the opinions of the dominant party in Egypt, they appear to have estimated our position more accurately than ourselves, and Mr. Gladstone will have some difficulty in defending himself if he has embroiled England with the Porte and the Powers, and incurred the resentment of the only men who seem capable of governing Egypt. But the most serious matter which the Government will have to explain to Parliament is the Russo-Persian Treaty, whose "substantial confirmation" is reported from London. It is a singular corollary to the policy which insisted on coercing Turkey for the benefit of States who have never shown any desire previously to reward our generosity or to merit our protection, if at the same time the vital interests of the Empire were being grossly neglected elsewhere. How can we reconcile the energy which secured Dulcigno to the Montenegrins and Volo to the Greeks with the supineness which has allowed the Akhal Oasis to slip into the hands of the Russians? The sentimental chivalry of the one and the immeasurable neglect of the other will form a comparison which, we fancy, Mr. Gladstone will be unable to turn to his advantage. Nor has the Quixotic enterprise against Turkey attained the objects which Mr. Gladstone, at least, desired to achieve. Peace is as far re[illegible]
sula as it was when [illegible]
were yet "enslaved." [illegible]
Sultan for the Kaiser has been [illegible]
of the Herzegovinians, and now, as [illegible]
a deliberately planned, and deeply se[illegible]
lion has broken out among the turbulent [illegible]
men. Montenegro has not enjoyed those pastoral delights which Mr. Gladstone hoped would reclaim it from its mountain barbarism ; and, after a brief trial, the marauders of the "Black Mountain" have discovered that the plough and the oar are after all less agreeable tools than the rifle, and have summarily abandoned agriculture and commerce for the more congenial occupation of brigandage. While Austria is voting extra credits to reduce her "delivered" subjects to contentment, and Prince Nikita is packing off his wife to Antivari to be out of harm's way, those other *protégés* of Mr. Gladstone's, the Russians, are not only filching territory from Persia, but harrying their wretched Jewish subjects after a fashion as savage as those "Bulgarian Horrors" which excited the Premier's tremendous eloquence three years ago.

It is a relief after regarding this gloomy outlook to examine the measures of internal legislation which we are informed the Queen's Speech will unfold. Parliamentary procedure is the one topic which we approach with uneasiness, and we will accept with gratitude the reassuring crumb of comfort contained in the statement that "guarded reference" only will be made to it. In the other measures said to be taken in hand by the Ministry we see ground for satisfaction, and we wish we could express a reasonable hope that interminable debates may not strangle them still-born, as indeed some of them have been before. Mr. Lyon Playfair from his official position as Chairman of Committees, is entitled to be heard on the question of parliamentary rules, and he is prepared to see a dissolution ensue over this thorny question. We hardly think the Government would care to allow the Conservatives to go to the country as the upholders of freedom of speech and the liberty of parliamentary government. If the *Standard* is correctly informed, the list of new rules which the Government intend to propose, and which we print elsewhere, will impose a tolerably effective bridle on the loquacious orators of the House. Nevertheless, we would not be surprised to see them substantially voted did the Government not insist on carrying the Closure (as it is now anglicised) by a bare majority. On this point, we imagine, Mr. Gladstone must give way, otherwise he may encounter a defeat, or, perhaps, a Pyrrhic victory as fatal as overthrow. Assuming that the Government will reach its normal programme, the measures so far announced are with one exception neither novel nor exciting. The exception is the Bill for reforming the Corporation of London ; but unless the machinery of Parliament is considerably lubricated this measure will hardly obtain the Queen's assent this session. Last year Mr. Chamberlain displayed great skill and industry in pushing forward numerous administrative measures in the small hours of the morning. Unfortunately his one big Bill—Bankruptcy—stranded, and as the public knew nothing of his labours in early morning, for the simple reason that they were, in consequence of the hour, hardly ever recorded in the newspapers, the President of the Board of Trade did not get the legislative credit which he deserved. This measure is now placed high up, and Parliament will have an opportunity of reversing once again the principles of the laws for discouraging bankruptcy. Sir Henry James will bring forward his Corrupt Pr[illegible]actices Bill ; and with an allusion t[illegible] law codification county government [illegible] our present information is at an end. There is no mention of Mr. Bradlaugh, or of Prince Leopold's vote, though the latter will certainly have been referred to in the Speech, and the former will no doubt reappear without Ministerial invitation. Taking the Parliamentary prospect as a whole, we strongly agree with the wisdom of Sir Stafford Northcote in warning his followers that the "present critical aspect of public affairs" requires their closest attention.

Since the above was written a summary of the Queen's speech has come to hand. It will be seen that no reference whatever is made to the reform of Parliamentary procedure, and if anything matters are painted in a more roseate hue than was anticipated.

GREATER difficulties are found in logically and satisfactorily applying the Indian Arms' Act than are probably to be met with in working any other Act of proximately equal scope and importance. The Indian Arms' Act is, as many of our readers are doubtless aware, a comparatively recent piece of legislation. In its present shape it takes date only from 1878. Yet even in the short intervening period of about three years, it appears from successive notifications, instructions, and resolutions referring to it, that Government have been considerably exercised in defining practical working limits within which legal processes can be justifiably and reasonably applied to controlling the manufacture, sale, and possession of arms. At the very outset the term "arms" is of such comprehensive signification, that it is obviously difficult to demarcate with accuracy classes of weapons which may and which may not be possessed without the sanction of the governing body. To meet this difficulty, we of course find the *deus ex machinâ* of a schedule which can be indefinitely enlarged as wider experience may suggest. Bows, arrows, boomerangs, and the like are not generally regarded as arms within the meaning of the Act. Yet if the principle of this legislation is that the governed and ignorant classes should not be allowed to possess weapons which they may use to the prejudice of their rulers, it is quite reasonable to remember that a hill-man would probably do a great deal more execution with a bow and arrows than a pacific Bania with an ancient firelock. In fact, the ordinary construction and appearance of a "country" gun primarily suggest to the uninitiated British mind merely a sense of the awful peril undergone by any one rash enough to explode it. The Arms' Act, however, is of a different opinion, and is particularly adapted to exterminate this dangerous pre-adamite weapon. This may be solely due to the solicitude felt by a paternal Government for the bodily immunity of its ignorant subjects. The penal clauses of the Act militate against this pleasing assumption, it is true. Three years' imprisonment by way of teaching native sportsmen a proper respect for their own persons may be the product of enlightened philanthropy, but is scarcely likely to commend itself to the parties chiefly interested. Granted, however, that the word "arms," by the assistance of an exhaustive and still growing schedule, is to some extent endowed with a specific meaning ; the Act is then concerned with forbidding the use or possession of arms without a properly authenticated licence. In populous and civilized portions of the Presidency we have no doubt that the working of the Act, in so far as it is worked at all, is in a measure satisfactory. But it is well to contemplate for a moment the effects of its application in frontier districts, where the ignorance of the people is commensurate with their aggregate inaccessibility to any new principle of legislation—even when that legislation carries penal consequences of some considerable magnitude.

With reference to this aspect of the Arms' Act, it may be safely premised that its intention is disarmament, except in special cases sanctioned by, and therefore known, to the authorities. The natural question which next arises is—what is the object of disarming the peasant population? We should welcome any approach to a more thorough *entente cordiale* between rulers and ruled, but it is not improbable a certain amount of distrust of the latter underlaid the framing of the Arms' Act, and, as we invariably find in cases where suspicious emotions gain any predominance, has carried very salutary and innocuous doctrines to the verge of the hysterical. Accordingly, any magistrate acquainted with the practical working of the Arms' Act in outlying or wild districts would probably endorse our opinion when we affirm that the universal and indiscriminating application of the machinery by zealous but indiscreet police officials constantly produces one of two results,—either courts, reluctantly following the plain letter of a plain law, must, very often against their sense of moral justice, inflict penal sentences where there has been
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only la[illegible]
uncertain title to the chieftainship of his pa[illegible] but suffers under the additional inconvenience of not having a "house in town." When, therefore, he has to entertain his faithful followers to the annual pre-sessional banquet, the belated Sir Stafford is compelled to avail himself of the hospitalities of some of his colleagues. Last year he was accommodated by the filial consideration of his son, who lent his mansion for Tory conviviality. This year Mr. W. H. Smith came to the rescue, and, according to arrangements, was to have received the Conservative members at his house in Grosvenor-place last Saturday. It appears that the invitations issued by Mr. Smith asked the guests to meet "Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Salisbury." From the precedence thus given to Sir Stafford's name over that of the noble marquis, coupled with the well-known tact of Mr. Smith, the London correspondent infers that the order of the names settles the question of the party leadership, and with it that also of the future Premiership. We know that Ministers of State have, in the olden days, been selected for very trifling reasons. A neatly trimmed moustache, a daintily fitting coat, a taste for verse, or well-timed flattery to the fair sex, has decided the fate of statesmen on many occasions; but never until now have we known that the fate of England might depend on the syntactical arrangements of a printer's devil. Who knows but the inky sprite may have been a desperate foe to Lord Randolph Churchill, or have taken strong views on the Cyprus Convention and the Marvin Treaty! Or, putting aside the notorious vagaries of typographers, might not Sir Stafford and his noble rival have agreed, for the nonce, to risk their priority on the hazard of a toss? Is it to be supposed therefrom that the future Government of England depended upon the fortuitous descent of a halfpenny? Yet we must reckon all these contingencies before we can arrive at the "obvious conclusion." We should be extremely pleased to hail Sir Stafford as a future Prime Minister, but we are not prepared to base our expectations on the trifles light as air which are confirmations strong to this ingenious London correspondent.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 20.

BYE-ELECTIONS are like the single combats in which knightly champions used to engage, in the days of chivalry, on the eve of some great contest between rival hosts. The actual loss to either side in such a duel can only be the defeat and death of one man ; but the moral effect may be prodigious, for two great armies are looking on at the struggle, and its result may so elate the spirits of one side and depress those of the other as to have no inconsiderable influence in determining the issue of the general engagement. Thus, when the English knight rode out before the battle of Bannockburn to slay king Robert the Bruce, and the king clove him to the waist with one stroke of his terrible battle-axe, the Scottish and English soldiers probably accepted the omen as presaging the fate of the great fight for which they were already marshalled. You see, I have just been reading Lord Lytton's speech, and so I begin my letter, after his fashion, with a "little story," more or less appropriate, culled from the literature with which I was familiar in my childhood. The particular bye-election I have in my eye at present is, of course, that for the North Riding, which is watched with the keenest anxiety by both political parties, and the result of which, one way or the other, will have a great effect in foreshadowing the fate of the Ministry in the coming session. The Conservative candidate is the Hon. Guy Dawnay, a young sprig of nobility who belongs to one of the great territorial families in the Riding, and who, to judge by his spirited address, has some good stuff in him. The Liberals have put up against him Mr. Rowlandson, a tenant farmer, and are fighting the battle on the distinct issue of the advantages that tenant farmers may gain for themselves by supporting the Government of Mr. Gladstone. The Prime Minister himself has taken part in the fray by writing a strong letter in Mr. Rowlandson's favour, and openly declaring his anxiety to see more representatives in Parliament of the class of tenant farmers "at this juncture, which is so important to them." Cast down as they have been by years of disappointment and losses in business, it is no wonder that the tenant farmers are cheered by this ray of hope, or that they show a disposition to rejoice the hearts of the Radicals by breaking loose from all their old ties and returning Mr. Rowlandson at the head of the poll. There can be very little doubt that the Liberal tactics have been to a great extent successful in breaking up the once firmly consolidated ranks of the agricultural interest and setting the farmers against their landlords. In the North Riding it looks as if the election might have the result of effacing old party distinctions and initiating in England that war against landlordism which has been so successfully waged in Ireland. The resident Whig proprietors have gone over to the Tory side, and Earl Grey has written a vehement letter denouncing Mr. Gladstone's revolutionary designs and urging all men who value the rights of property to unite in supporting Mr. Dawnay. It was even rumoured the other day, but I suppose incorrectly, that the Marquis of Ripon's eldest son, Earl de Grey, [illegible]
sile[illegible]
who, [illegible]
Imperial policy, [illegible]
and he has given th[illegible]

With regard to [illegible]
Lord Lytton is pro[illegible]
asks if the people of [illegible]
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course they are not. [illegible]
what Lord Salisbury [illegible]
of France and Englan[illegible]
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ever fiery, must end [illegible]
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tainly he is bound to tell us a[illegible]
would have had England take a new [illegible]
resolutely refuse to give France equal [illegible] intervention with herself in Egypt. I can see that great harm has been done, but I cannot make out which of our political parties is most to be blamed for it. Probably Lord Salisbury would have hesitated to go so far as Lord Granville has done, in rudely thrusting Turkey aside and placing Egypt under the direct protection of the Western Powers. Although the indignant Note of the Porte to France and England is declared to be a forgery, the Sultan appears to have made strong remonstrances and appealed to all the European Powers against the immoderate pretensions of the Anglo-French alliance ; and it is certain that Mr. Gladstone's Government has succeeded at last in making Turkey our foe. This will be a serious matter when the Eastern Question again comes to the front, for the Turks can do great mischief to English interests abroad when their sympathies are no longer on our side. Meanwhile the Egyptian difficulty remains as formidable as ever, for the National party, disbelieving in the possibility of a cordial understanding between France and England to support the Control by force of arms, have become more audacious, and now claim the management of their own finances. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says there are three courses open to us : to abandon the control and give up Egypt to the Egyptians ; to concert measures with France for an effectual military occupation by troops of both States ; or to throw France over and take the government of Egypt into our own hands. Will it be considered immoral if I hint that a fourth course is open to us, namely, to put at the disposal of the Control a certain sum as secret service money. I don't imagine that the patriotism of Arabi Bey and his friends lies deeper than the bottom of their breeches pockets ; and a comparatively small expenditure would probably suffice to buy up the whole National party and make them the ardent supporters of Anglo-French law and order.

It is gratifying to see that no support is given by the daily papers to the foolish agitation for the suppression of the opium traffic. Nevertheless, the agitators are men who can reach the springs of popular enthusiasm in this country, and I shall not be at all surprised to see the British public falling soon into one of its periodical fits of morality on the subject. Sir George Birdwood has hit upon the ingenious idea of maintaining that opium-smoking is physiologically harmless, if it be not even beneficial, to the Chinese. You will see his latest letter in the *Times* this morning—it is interesting reading, but Sir George seems to me to be guilty of exaggeration when he says that smoking a few pills of Indian opium only diffuses a pleasant warmth through the body, like that which comes from the steam of a jug of boiling water. If that were all, the poor Indian or Chinaman who now eagerly buys the costly opium pills would probably content himself with the cheap fumes of a chatty of hot water. Sir George very imprudently, too, attacks the missionaries, who will assuredly retort upon him with some vigour. Physiological theories apart, it is plain that the Chinese mandarins act hypocritically in professing to be concerned about the effects of opium on the health of the Chinese people ; or they would long since have uprooted the poppy plant wherever it grows in their own territory. Their object in opposing the importation of the foreign drug is simply and solely to be able to raise a larger opium revenue for their own use. But if the English people are determined to do away with the opium traffic, I trust they have counted the cost of indulging this moral caprice. It would not be fair, as Mr. Llewellyn Davies admits, to make the people of India pay for our humanitarian scruples. Well, to make good an income of 8,000,000*l*. a year would take a capital of about 270,000,000*l*. Then there would be the cost of compensating the ruined Indian cultivators and the native princes who now draw large revenues from opium. This might come to 100,000,000*l*. more. Finally, we should have to strengthen our fleet in the China seas at a cost of perhaps 1,000,000*l*. a year or 30 millions of capital, in order to prevent smuggling, which the Chinese Government is too weak to put down without our help. All these sums make up a nice little bill of 400,000,000*l*. sterling, which would have to be added to our National Debt if we deprived India of her opium revenue. As Mr. Chamberlain said, with regard to the demand of the Irish landlords for compensation, we cannot afford to be virtuous at such a cost as that ; and perhaps, therefore, we may come to the conclusion that it would, after all, be the righteous thing to do to let well alone, and leave India in the enjoyment of a revenue which she cannot do without, and which the Chinese consumers of opium contentedly pay.

The state of French politics is very puzzling [illegible]
I cannot believe that M. Gambetta ha[illegible]
lated his strength in demanding tha[illegible]
shall sanction his scheme for the r[illegible]
stitution. He has shown so [illegible]
his negotiations with Engl[illegible]
dence in his capacity to [illegible]
men. Now that we have [illegible]
Egypt he is going to [illegible]
but not till he [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Parliament was opened to-day by Royal Commission. Her Majesty in her speech from the Throne, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, commences with the announcement of the forthcoming marriage of H. R. H. Prince Leopold, and then goes on to say that cordial relations and harmony exist with all Foreign Powers. The cession of Thessaly has been honourably executed, and Her Majesty will employ her influence in Egypt for the maintenance of the *statu quo* in a spirit favourable to the good government and prudent development of the institutions of that country. The restoration of peace beyond the North-West frontier of India, the continued internal tranquillity, the plentiful seasons, and the increase in the revenue had enabled the Indian Government to resume public works and devote attention to measures for the further improvement in the condition of the people.

Her Majesty is confident that the [illegible]aal Convention will work advantageous[illegible]sed, and Wines had not been renewed in E[illegible] conclusion of a the condition of the country wa[illegible] intercourse of the negotiations for the renewal of th[illegible] merce with France had not yet cl[illegible] prosecuted with a desire for the [illegible] Treaty favourable to the extended [illegible] two nations.

The home and foreign trade [illegible] the mildness of the past season [illegible] to farming interests, the reven[illegible] been in proportion.

With regard to Ireland, Her [illegible] improved condition encourages th[illegible] verance in the present course will [illegible] the wished for results. Justice in Ire[illegible] administered with greater efficacy and [illegible] had diminished, the authorities having [illegible] availed themselves of their exceptional powers.

Her Majesty then enumerates the principal measures for the Session, including Bankruptcy Laws, Corrupt Practices at Elections, County Self-government, Penal Code and Municipal Reform for London.

No mention is made of Parliamentary procedure. Ireland will be excluded from the County Self-government Bill.

MR. BAXTER ON THE CHURCH QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 7.

Replying to addresses received on Saturday from the deputation of representatives of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities, Mr. Baxter said that, strictly speaking, there was no established Church in India, because there were no parishes or endowments. There were merely a few chaplains and bishops paid by salaries. This, however, was merely a technical objection; the real fact was that in course of years a system had been introduced tantamount to endowment. This could not be allowed to continue. He was of opinion that Government grants do infinite harm to Christianity and hinder its progress. If [illegible]tion of the House of Commons were c[illegible]reat injustice, Mr. Baxter had no dou[illegible] a total revision of the whole estab[illegible] Dissenters were in favour of stopping [illegible] applied purely to military purposes. It [illegible]ntention to bring the matter before the Ho[illegible]mons, for he had great confidence in the pr[illegible]rnment of India. He would urge on the de[illegible] the necessity of vigorously carrying out ag[illegible], for people were trying to create the impression [illegible] England that the cry against State patronage was an English cry, and that the people of India complained of no grievance. If there was not a persistent agitation, there would be great difficulty in getting redress from the House of Commons.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

FORECAST OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The following is the forecast of the Queen's Speech. The *status quo* of the international obligations in Egypt in concert with France will be maintained. The situation in Ireland is described as improving, and the Speech states that crime is steadily diminishing in that country. Regret is expressed, however, that the necessity still exists for continuing coercive measures. Guarded reference is made in the Speech to reform in parliamentary rules. Bills relating to the bankruptcy laws, corrupt practices at elections, county government, the Penal Code, and municipal reform in London, besides other Bills, will be introduced during the coming session.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Major-General Macleod has been appointed Commander of the forces in Ceylon.

PERSIA AND AYOUB KHAN.

News from Meshed, dated the 21st of January, states that the Persian Government has promised Ayoub Khan to defray the cost of his journey to Teheran. It is believed, however, that Ayoub will remain at Meshed for a considerable time, and the report is generally current that he is corresponding with the Turcomans with a view to their combined raiding upon Afghanistan.

TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

The telegram published by the *Standard* on Friday last that a treaty had been signed on the 22nd December between Russia and Persia in settlement of the frontier is substantially confirmed.

OBITUARY.

Major-General Handyside, Madras Staff Corps.

THE S. S. MANORA AND LYDIAN MONARCH.

ISMAILIA, FEB. 6.

The s.s. Manora and Lydian Monarch have been refloated.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, FEB. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Canara, outward bound, left here this evening.

SUEZ, FEB. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kangra, homeward bound, left here this afternoon.

MALTA, FEB. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Quetta, outward bound, left here last evening.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 6.

The s.s. Speke Hall arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market to-day closed quiet, but steady.

Fair Dholleras	4 7-16
5 per cent. Rentes	115¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	100¼
Bar Silver	52
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84¾
4½ per cent. Do.	90¾

Arrivals—Alleghancy, Wheatfield, Speke Hall, and Yangtse.

Departures—Sherodh (?) and Ashford-Sandal.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE, on his arrival here this evening, will be received at the Boree-bunder station by a deputation from the Committee formed for his reception. He will then proceed to the residence appointed for him, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy on the Breach Candy-road, Tardeo. The address prepared by the native community will be there presented by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. A large number of people have been invited to be present on the occasion.

COLONEL J. BLAIR, V.C., is appointed to the Brigade Staff of the Bombay Army in the place of General Loch, who vacates the Aden command on promotion to Major-General.

MAJOR M. H. SAWARD, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery at Head-quarters, whose term of service in that appointment would not, in ordinary course, expire until next year, has accepted the post of Instructor of Gunnery at Shoeburyness and leaves for England at once. Major Keith, R. A., is spoken of as the probable successor to Major Saward in the Simla appointment.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN met at Sutna the Chiefs of Nagode, Myher, Sahawal, and Kothi. He was to leave for Rewah yesterday, whence, after a stay of two or three days, he will probably go through to Nowgong, halting for a day or two at Pauna. Owing to the prevalence of cholera on the Great Deccan road it was deemed necessary to turn Sir Lepel's camp, which was marching from Hoshangabad to meet him at Sutna, back from Myher, and it is now returning to Indore. The projected march through Bundelkhand, the Allahabad paper says, has necessarily been abandoned, cholera being still present at various places between Sutna and Nowgong.

THE Major-General Macleod who has been appointed Commander of the forces in Ceylon is Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Donald Macleod of the Bombay Infantry, whose first commission as ensign was dated the 2nd January, 1854.

[illegible] R. OWEN, 14th Hussars, has been ap[illegible] D. C. to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir [illegible]

[illegible] fell at Murree on [illegible] satisfaction

of the inhabitants, who have reason to apprehend a scarcity of water occurring in summer when the winter passes without a snow-fall.

IN contradiction of the statement we quoted from a Calcutta paper yesterday, that Major Dixon, R. H. A., had recovered from his wound, we regret to find from the Lahore *Civil and Military Gazette* of the 4th instant, received yesterday, that "Major Dixon is suffering so seriously from his unfortunate wound as to be compelled to take sick leave to England. He leaves immediately, and special arrangements have been made to convey him by rail from Peshawar, to avoid the severe jolting of a dâk journey."

Apropos of the extraordinary news-letter purporting to have been sent from Bombay to the *Deccan Herald*, which we referred to yesterday, the following paragraph appears in the next issue of that paper :—"It must have been remarked by those who had perused our news-letter from Bombay concerning the terrible conflagration in Bell-lane, Bombay, a subscription list is to be opened for the relief of the survivors of that dreadful calamity, and we are sure that Poona will generously come forward in behalf of the hapless unfortunates, who so narrowly escaped with their lives from the most agonizing of deaths. Subscriptions will be received in Bombay by the responsible agents of the Relief Fund. This is one of the most painful of catastrophes that have lately occurred in Bombay, and it has awakened universal public sympathy ; let us trust sincerely that the appeal [illegible] to the generous and compassionate [illegible]ficts of the Poona public will be liberally responded to." Who are the "responsible agents of [illegible] Relief Fund," about whom our contemporary [illegible]s so glibly ?

[illegible]e Chief Court of the Punjab has directed the [illegible]ttal of all the prisoners (except one) who were [illegible]ed by the magistrate of the Lahore district [illegible]ection with the Fort robbery. The excepted [illegible] is a man who confessed his guilt in the [illegible]rate's court.

[illegible]N extraordinary complaint has been lodged [illegible]ore Mr. Wynne, Head Assistant Magistrate of Trichinopoly, by the people of a village styled Dulipatti. A police head-constable was murdered some time since by men from this village, and some half-dozen of the murderers were convicted and hanged. The villagers now complain that the police and the munsiffs of the district have forcibly deprived them of all their cattle, grain, ornaments, cooking and other utensils, &c., &c., valued altogether at some Rs. 2,500, and have burned their village to the ground, the destruction being so complete that "no traces are left of the existence of such a place as Dulipatti". The matter is being inquired into, the Trichinopoly correspondent of the *Madras Times* states.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL has been pleased to admit Woordie-Major Shaik Amir Ali, 3rd Regiment, Sind Horse, to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit,—firstly, for exhibiting great coolness and presence of mind before the enemy during the retreat from Maiwand on the 27th July, 1880 ; secondly, for his energy and gallantry at the attack on Deh Khoja near Kandahar, on the 16th August, 1880 ; and thirdly, for gallantry displayed at the battle of Mazra, Kandahar, on the 1st September, 1880.

THE accounts relating to the trade and navigation of British India for the month of December, 1881, and for the nine months, 1st April to 31st December 1881, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1879 and 1880, show the total amount of imports for the month to have been Rs. 4,70,67,166, and for the nine months of 1881 Rs. 43,21,17,166, as compared to Rs. 5,37,12,688 and Rs. 5,88,97,340, for the corresponding month, and Rs. 45,79,33,056 and Rs. 38,31,51,011 for the corresponding nine months of 1880 and 1879 respectively. The exports were Rs. 7,26,56,804 for the month and Rs. 56,24,48,658 for the nine months of 1881, as compared to Rs. 6,66,96,455 and Rs. 4,85,21,193 for the corresponding month, and Rs. 52,05,18,476 and Rs. 46,13,66,081 for the corresponding nine months of 1880 and 1879 respectively.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL has been pleased to confer upon Fuckirjee Jeewajee, Head Clerk of the Supply Branch, Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, the title of "Khan Saheb" as a personal distinction.

As "gentle dullness ever loves a joke," the Allahabad newspaper thus flippantly treats the question of disestablishing the Church in India :—"If Mr. Baxter determines to upset the Church Establishment in India, he is sure to succeed, because the system is perfectly indefensible in theory, though it is not a very large evil in practice. The present system has grown up because an established church must always be aggressive and because common-place people think it respectable to support its aggressions. The Military Chaplain is a strictly defensible person : the soldier must have his soul's welfare provided for by the authorities, as well as his bodily health. As to what his soul's welfare is —that argument cannot be confused with others ; and for Tommy Atkins it may reasonably be argued that even the Athanasian creed is good enough theology. Again, it may be argued that the civilian officer of Government must be credited with a soul requiring salvation. Where the doctor is called for, there the chaplain may claim a right to enter. But he no sooner comes in, unfortunately, than he grows a pair of gaiters and an ecclesiastical title, and is finally called the Lord Bishop, and *India pays for his gaiters*. There is the impropriety which Mr. Baxter has but to hold up and denounce, to demolish. One of two things had better be done : Anglo-India must advertise for Bishops requiring no remuneration, or the Bishops we have got, if they continue to require this, must advertise for vacant sees in regions where Christian tax-payers—qualified to appreciate the balmy sensations superinduced by the contemplation of an ecclesiastical apron,—may feel that their money is profitably laid out on episcopal palaces and properties".

A STORY was recently told of how cleverly Sir Lepel Griffin convicted the Mustaufi Habibullah Khan of plotting with Mahomed Jan while nominally serving the British in Kabul. It was said that a letter which the Wardak Chief had written to the Mustaufi passed through the Political's hands prior to reaching its destination, and that the answer was also intercepted. That answer was to the effect that Mahomed Jan could count on Habibullah Khan's aid in every way against the British. "Thereupon," the story proceeded "the Mustaufi was disgraced and imprisoned." We (*Pioneer*) are able to fill in this skeleton sketch more fully : not one, but several letters were intercepted, all bearing the Mustaufi's seal, and the arch-intriguer was quietly asked one day what he thought of these same letters. There were present on the occasion several of the Chief Sirdars of Kabul, and they all recognised the handwriting ; but the accused was quite equal to the occasion. He declared the letters to be forgeries, made by his enemies with a view to ruin him ; the seal, he added, was his own, but he had lost it months before, and, in proof of this statement, he showed a new seal which he was then wearing. It was certainly different in several respects, but the keen eyes of the Political Officer had detected that there must have been a crack in the old seal, as the impression on the letters showed signs of such a flaw. Thereupon other documents which the Mustaufi had sealed in the course of his ordinary "political" labours in the British camp were produced, and it was clearly demonstrated by the dates that he must have used the cracked seal on the very days on which the damning letters were written. Habibullah Khan had no answer to make to this circumstantial evidence, and he was arrested on the spot.

MR. JOSEPH COOK has "riled" the *Pioneer*. After having "inflicted one of his orations on Allahabad" the Boston lecturer is in his turn rent by our contemporary in this fashion :—"Mr. Joseph Cook, a noisy lecturer from the United States, who seems to be touring about India for the purpose, as some of his compatriots might say, of 'crecking up' the Christian religion, has inflicted one of his orations on Allahabad. He let this off at a Methodist chapel on Friday evening, for the benefit of an audience of pious Eurasians whom he appeared to regard as representatives at once of Brahminism, Mahomedanism, infidelity, and the unitarianism of New England ; for, wrestling with them in argument, he treated them in turn as exponents of each of these schools of thought. He gave them the rather unnecessary information that he was ignorant of everything appertaining to the religions of Asia, but assured them he was very strong about 'vulgar infidelity ;' and certainly, since he thus courts a reference to that consideration, one can readily admit that vulgarity of any sort is likely enough to be in Mr. Cook's line. Such a man, of course, is absurdly out of place in India, but as he is happily as ignorant of the languages as of the religions of Asia, he cannot do much to annoy the natives. Why misguided people in the United States should have paid money that Mr. Cook might be sent round the world on his present errand one cannot easily understand, except indeed by reflecting that if he were to stay long here one would willingly subscribe a few rupees to pay his way to Australia or Japan."

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* thus concludes an interesting letter on Panislamism :—Among European statesmen the first to perceive the practical political advantage that could be derived from Panislamism was Prince Bismarck. He understood that if German influence were paramount at Constantinople, he would have in his possession a means of bringing pressure to bear on all States having Mussulman subjects, and that he could thereby make himself one of the chief factors in the Eastern Question, in the widest sense of that elastic term, without sacrificing—to use one of his own graphic expressions—"the bones of a single Pomeranian Grenadier." If he succeeds in coming to terms with the Pope he will have in some respects at his disposal the two great spiritual powers of Christendom and Islam. We must not, however, exaggerate the utility of this master stroke of diplomacy. It may possibly help him to consolidate his position in Germany, and enable him to check for a time the *politique de revanche* in France by occupying a portion of the French army in Africa ; but it is a policy far too complicated to have much chance of ultimate success. With regard to the Mahomedan portion of it, the German Chancellor will find the Sultan a most inconvenient and compromising ally, and those who know Turkey best will not be surprised to see the present infatuation for Germany transformed before long into a feeling of a very different kind.

NOTHING is yet settled, the *United Service Gazette* of January 14 says, as to who shall be Sir Garnet Wolseley's successor in April. Sir Evelyn Wood has to be provided for, and if, as seems very probable, General Hawley is promoted Quartermaster-General, there is little doubt that Sir Evelyn will be appointed Deputy Adjutant-General, in which position he would work with great harmony with the chief of that department. Among other names mentioned as likely to succeed Sir Garnet is that of Lieut.-General G. H. S. Willis, C.B., lately commanding the Northern District, who possesses many qualifications for the position.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Jan. 15 :—I believe there can no longer be any doubt that the income-tax will not form a feature of the next Budget. The Government has not, however, denied that it did at one time seriously contemplate the revival of that impost. The general impression here, and I am disposed to think the correct one, is that the scheme was, after consideration, if not actually resolved upon, at least only abandoned in deference to the unmistakable expression of public opinion both in India and at home. Probably the licence-tax will not only be retained, but also extended to the official and professional classes, and although it is but a thinly disguised income-tax and almost as unpopular, it has at least this advantage—that, having been in force nearly four years, people have grown to some extent accustomed to it. Its extension will, doubtless, be borne quietly if unaccompanied by the abolition of the cotton duties ; but should they be swept away or partially remitted, the people of India will feel, rightly or wrongly, that the Government is sacrificing their interests to the selfish clamour of Manchester. The Government will do well to pause before alienating the affections and confidence of millions of its subjects for the sake of a principle of political economy or for the lower object of securing some votes at the next general election.

IN communicating a copy of the Porte's Note to England and France on Egyptian affairs, the Turkish representatives at Berlin, Vienna, Rome, and St. Petersburg were instructed to express the hope that the Porte might count on the moral support of the German, Austrian, Italian, and Russian Governments. Satisfactory answers were promptly received from Rome, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, but the views of the German Government on the subject were not known when the mail left.

THE Russian paper the *Golos* reappeared on Jan. 18 after nearly six months' suspension, having been pardoned a week or two before the expiration of the penal term.

THE *Moscow Gazette*, in a telegram from Shanghai, calls serious attention to the military preparations being made by China in the north and western limits of the Empire.

THE list of outrages reported from Ireland during the week before the mail left is not quite so large as in previous weeks, but acts of violence and disorder are still rife in the disturbed districts.

MR. PARNELL, M.P., Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., and Mr. William O'Brien, having undergone three months' imprisonment, received formal notice on Jany. 19 from the Executive Government of a further remand for three months. As, it is understood, Mr. Parnell and the other imprisoned Irish members decline to give an undertaking to abstain from taking further part in the Land League agitation they will, says the *Daily Telegraph*, not appear in their places in Parliament at the opening of the session. In that case, the Speaker would report their absence to the House, and it would then be open to any member to raise a discussion on the subject.

THE result of a recent scandalous case which came before a London coroner, and was strongly commented on by the press :—"By command of the Queen, the name of Lieut. Henry Ponsonby (Retired List) has been removed from the list of officers of the Royal Navy."

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT.

THE concert at the Town Hall last night was in every respect a marked success. There was a large audience, as there is always sure to be when the ladies and gentlemen whose names figured in the programme have promised to sing. The concert opened with a selection from Schubert, admirably played by H. E. the Governor's band. The gem of the evening was, perhaps, Mrs. Morland's rendering of the beautiful, plaintive ballad "The Children's Home." An enthusiastic *encore* attested the keen pleasure which her appreciative rendering of the touching story of the song had given, and in answer she generously sang a great favourite with which she has often before delighted a Bombay audience —"My Queen." The same lady also sang "The shadow of the Cross." Mrs. Adams sang the pretty song "To the Woods" and "Who is Sylvia ?" both excellently, and the last with especially good effect. Of the gentlemen, Mr. Hebditch sang for the first time at a public concert in Bombay, and made a most successful *début*. His two songs "Cœur de Lion" and "Big Ben" are admirably suited to his fine bass voice, and were both carefully and well sung. This gentleman is a decided acquisition to our choral society. Mr. Wyer and Mr. Ker are both old friends. Mr. Wyer was in capital voice, and his song, "The Maids of Lee," was given in his best style, and, it is needless to add, was warmly applauded. The trio "The Hawthorn Glade," in which Mrs. Morland, Mr. Ker, and Mr. Wyer took part, the duett by Mrs. Morland and Mr. Ker, and the two quartettes "The Hunter's Farewell" and "The Chafers," by Messrs. Ker, Roughton, Wyer, and Hebditch, were a treat which would be acceptable more frequently than we are favoured with it in Bombay. Mr. Freyvogel contributed two excellently played solos on the violin. Altogether, the concert was the most enjoyable one we have had the pleasure of attending for some time.

VALUE OF DEESA AS A CANTONMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEESA, FEB. 5.

THE 3rd Queen's Own Cavalry marched in yesterday morning on their return from the investiture of the Gaekwar at Baroda. They looked very well and smart with their new saddlery which the regiment has been fitted out with, obtained from Cawnpore, and of excellent material and workmanship. They have also got the new blouse for officers and men, which is neat and serviceable. Altogether, with the number of remounts (Arabs), the regiment has received (since its return from Afghanistan), one would hardly imagine from their smart appearance that the regiment was the same that landed in Bombay last spring, so knocked about. We are all very glad to get them back, as owing to the reduced garrison of this place their withdrawal put a stop to polo, &c., which will now begin again with renewed vigour. The Major-General is expected here very shortly, and the troops will proceed to Barkur, a small hill close by, for field firing and practising the new tactics, the hobby of the present Commander-in-Chief. Deesa presents such facilities for these tactics, there being so much ground available for manœuvring, that it is quite unaccountable why the head-quarters of the Northern Division are not transferred from Ahmedabad, where no ground in the vicinity is suitable for field firing, to Deesa, where there are barracks for a whole regiment standing empty, and Abu in its vicinity as a sanitarium for the hot weather. Before long Hyderabad, Sind, must be connected with Bombay by a railway which would pass through Deesa, and meet the Rajputana State Railway at Pahlunpore. The climate is very healthy, Aden and this station enjoying the first and second places on the health list of the stations of this Presidency. There are two companies of the 5th N. L. I. out at present near Bheema Khair, where the Bheels have been troublesome. These two companies have again been broken up, 30 men being left with the Collector of Mahikanta near Dherrole, and the rest have been placed under the orders of Colonel Blair and Major Probyn for employment when necessary. The Bheels have been killing some of the pointsmen along the Rajputana State Railway, and the whole country round about Abu is unsafe for travellers. Europeans are attacked under the supposition that they are natives ; and only the other day an officer and his wife travelling from Abu had their kit looted. If the troops were removed from Deesa, as is sometimes stated to be intended, there will be a regular rising of the Bheels in all probability, and no security for life and property in these districts.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court.
Arrival of the Maharaja of Travancore, Boree-bunder Station, 5 p.m.
Meeting for election of a member of the Corporation, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m. (Madras time.)
Band, B.V.R., Apollo-bunder, evening.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m. (Bombay time.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th :—Simoom (s), from Port Said ; Pehlwan (s), Bhownagar ; C. T. Lutchmy, Carwar. Yesterday :—Sirdhana (s), Calcutta ; Deccan (s), London ; W. Symington (s) and ; Bhundara (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Corinth (s), for Marseilles ; Chancellor (s), Kurrachee ; Principia (s), Hull ; City of Baltimore (s), Liverpool ; Calcutta (s), Persian Gulf.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder this evening :—

March	The American War	Kuhner.
Overture	Fille du Regiment	Donizetti.
Grand Selection	Tancrede	Rossini.
Valse	Kate Kearney	Coote.
Quadrille	Bon Jour	Zikoff.
Galop	Friedens Jubel	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Winning numbers for the month of January, 1882. Prizes of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within current month :—

3 ans.	2 ans.	1½ an.	1 an.	¾ an.	½ an.
002551	026001	013601	197700	011200	002600
		052401	228401	048501	064400
			231719	063600	
			235401		
			333202		
			361600		

SKY RACES AT POONA.—There are to be sky races at Poona on Saturday, the 25th inst.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The Anchor Line s.s. Italia entered the dock on Monday, and the s.s. Simoom entered it yesterday.

VAGRANTS.—James Callaghan and Hiram Francis Lawless, Europeans, were yesterday declared vagrants by Mr. P. Ryan, and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THEFT.—Mooljee Jewutram was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a cotton dhotur from Khundarao Morojee. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

POOR-BOX.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 3-7 from Ruttonjee Jamsetjee of Secundrabad, contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

THEFT.—Mrs. L. Scott, a Portuguese woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, upon her own admission, of stealing a silver watch and chain, valued at Rs. 5, the property of Mrs. Caroline D'Silva. She was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Aba Hajee Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of attempting to cause hurt to Gunny Ismael by means of a knife. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and at the expiration of his sentence to be brought before the court and bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for six months. The prisoner was further convicted yesterday of assaulting Hajee Mahomed Aboobuker, and was fined Rs. 10, or in default to undergo a term of one week's rigorous imprisonment.

PARSEE CHARITY.—Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Vachaghandy, secretary, treasurer, and agent to the National Spinning and Weaving and other mill companies, has set aside a sum of Rs. 15,000, to be invested in the 4 per cent. Government loan and placed in charge of trustees, the income of which is to be applied to religious and charitable purposes. A portion of the income is to be spent by the trustees in the performance of the annual funeral ceremonies of Mr. Jehangir's deceased parents, and the balance is to be contributed to several charitable funds at present in existence among the Parsees.

THE BI-WEEKLY "BOMBAY GAZETTE."—The proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* has conferred a favour on newspaper readers in the mofussil who cannot subscribe to the dailies by issuing a bi-weekly edition of his paper. It issues on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and the annual subscription is Rs. 12—a cheap rate compared to the items of information and reading matter contained in each issue.—*Indu Prakash*.

POONA WATER SUPPLY.—There has been an unusual cry for water in camp since last Tuesday. It appears that those of the residents who have no pipes in their bungalows have been put to great inconvenience and annoyance by their bhistees having been forcibly taken away for service at the Nigree camp. These people have therefore been obliged to beg for water from their neighbours.—*Deccan Herald*.

SUIT AGAINST A MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL.—A suit has been filed in the Court of the District Judge of Poona by Sumsoodeen Futtey Alli, Bhori shopkeeper in the Poona Cantonment, against Mr. S. J. Harrison, claiming Rs. 1,293-12 for illegally pulling down a corrugated stall used as a mutton shop in the mutton market, and the suit has been fixed for hearing on Wednesday, the 22nd of March next.—*Id.*

THE POONA CAMP OF EXERCISE.

NIGREE, February 6.

THE real business of the camp began this morning at 5-40 when the Infantry paraded and marched about three miles out for the purpose of ball practice at the Dummies, which had been erected during the past week. These Dummies are made to represent infantrymen, some under the cover of shelter trench and others in the open field, and the troops fire at unknown distances, commencing at 1,500 yards, and advancing by rushes to 1,200. We do not yet know the average number of hits, but whatever that average may be, it must not be supposed that the results would have been exactly the same in actual warfare. In the first place the Dummies are stationary objects, while in the field the objects aimed at would have been moveable most likely, and whether they moved forward or retired the number of hits might have been greater or less than those actually recorded this morning. It must be remembered that no matter how good a shot a man may be at targets at known distances, he is of little use in the field if he cannot judge distances tolerably well. At short distances there is a wide margin, for if a Section Commander orders his men to fire at an object which he supposes to be 300 yards off and it is really 370 yards, the chances are that most of the bullets would take effect anywhere within the last 70 yards. This is not, however, the case at long distances where so much elevation is required, and which causes the bullet to fall in a more perpendicular direction. This exercise is of the utmost importance to soldiers of all grades, for it not only accustoms men to judge distances accurately, but affords ample opportunities to Section Commanders to keep their men well in hand and see before a shot is fired that every man has his rifle properly sighted. This morning the details were fairly well looked after and the volleys fired were for the main part very good. General Ross was present at the operations and watched the proceedings minutely. The warm weather is setting in rather sharply upon us, and we feel the heat a good deal under canvas, but we must not grumble, for the cool evenings and moonlight nights are very fine, and come what may, we shall make the best of the few more days we have to spend in camp.—*Deccan Herald*.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS—FEB. 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY).

CHARGE OF MURDER.

ESOOB EMAM, a Mahomedan aged 22, was charged with having murdered his brother-in-law, Suleiman Shahboodeen, on the 11th December last. The Hon'ble Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Fox appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Hakim conducted, the defence. The case, which commenced yesterday, was tried by a special jury consisting of the following gentlemen :—Messrs. W. Fraser (foreman), Tribhowandas Munguldas, Chubildas Lalloobhoy, J. P. W. Gardner, John Gordon, R. L. Sands, S. S. Solomon, James Hutton, and Damodar Heerjee.

Some further evidence for the prosecution having been taken, counsel addressed the jury. After the summing up the jury retired, and returned a unanimous verdict of "guilty" on the charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, without any intention on the part of the prisoner to cause death.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said that the jury by their verdict, which had his entire concurrence, had found the prisoner guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and looking at all the circumstances of the case, his Lordship thought that justice would be satisfied by the punishment which would be passed on the prisoner, namely, that he be kept in rigorous imprisonment for three years.

Mr. Justice West will preside to-day to try the only remaining case in the calendar, that of a Hindoo *bawa* named Mandass Gooroobuxdas, who was allowed by Mr. Justice Bayley to be prosecuted for giving false evidence in a civil suit tried by his Lordship.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—FEB. 7.

(Before Mr. GUNPATRAO BHASKERJI, Fourth Judge.)

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

FRAMJI BOMONJI SHROFF *vs* CURSETJI BAPOOJI JUSSAWALLA.

MR. SERGEANT ATKINSON and Mr. Hormuzji, pleader, appeared for the defendant, Framji Bapoojee Jussawalla, administrator to the estate of his wife Maneckbhai. Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, solicitors, appeared for the defendant, Cursetji Bapooji Jussawalla.

It appears that the plaintiff had passed a promissory note to the defendant in respect of which a suit had been brought and judgment obtained against him personally. It was afterwards alleged by the late wife of Framji Bomonji Shroff that the money given to her husband by defendant on the promissory note really belonged to her, and that the note was taken in the name of Cursetjee simply to keep the fact of her having advanced the moneys from the knowledge of her husband. During her lifetime she filed a suit to recover Rs. 400 from the defendant, but before the case was decided she died, and the suit thereupon abated. The plaintiff now took out letters of administration and filed a suit on the same cause of action, alleging that the moneys so advanced by his wife were a portion of her separate property, and that it could be recovered.

The present suit was heard on three occasions before the Fourth Judge, and on the first hearing Mr. Payne raised an objection to the admissibility of the evidence of Maneckbhai. His Honour, after due consideration, over-ruled the objection.

After evidence had been given on both sides, the court was of opinion that the plaintiff had failed to prove that the moneys advanced to him personally in 1879 on the promissory note really belonged to Maneckbhai. The defendant had satisfactorily proved that he had withdrawn a sum of Rs. 400 from the Savings Bank in order to pay Framjee as consideration for his promissory note, and as the evidence was in favour of the defence, a verdict for the defendant, with costs, was recorded.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT,)

A SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

CASSIBAI *vs.* E. C. K. OLLIVANT AND THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

MR. LANG, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the plaintiff, said that a plaint in this suit had been presented in chambers to-day, and he asked for a rule *nisi* against the defendant, with an interim injunction. The rule *nisi* was intended to require the defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained from entering or remaining upon the plaintiff's property known as Motishaw's chawl or oart ; from digging upon the land or constructing any drain or sewer thereupon ; or from entering the plaintiff's houses for the purpose of making connections between the houses and the drain or sewer in Shaik Memon-street. The plaint in the suit asked that the defendant may be decreed to quit the property and restore the houses and buildings to the same state in which they were before the defendant's servants and workmen entered upon them ; and that the defendant may be decreed to pay to plaintiff Rs. 1,500 as damages for the trespasses and injuries committed upon the plaintiff's property.

Mr. Lang read the plaint, which stated, among other things, that the plaintiff, as the executrix of Mancooverbai, widow of Gungadas Vizbucundas, was entitled to a large piece of ground situated on the north side of Shaik Memon-Street, with several houses and buildings standing on each side thereof. The ground is enclosed by walls on its four sides, and in the inside is a passage running north and south between the houses on either side thereof. At the northern extremity of the passage is a gateway opening in Shaik Memon-street ; and the southern end of the passage is closed by a boundary wall of the plaintiff's property. The gateway used to be opened every morning and closed at night, and was intended for the protection of the property and the tenants, as well as their property. Since the defendants commenced to dig upon the property the plaintiff had been unable to close the gate at night as before, owing to the earth, stone, and *débris* dug out by the defendants. The passage was used only by the tenants of the houses and buildings. The defendants some time ago constructed a drain or sewer in Shaik Memon-street in front of the plaintiff's property. In January, 1881, their servants and workmen, without any previous notice, entered upon the plaintiff's property and commenced to dig up the ground of the passage, to which the plaintiff objected through her solicitors. The Municipal Commissioner thereupon stopped the work and restored the passage to its former condition, writing to plaintiff's solicitors on the 17th January, 1881, that he had stopped the work, and that she (plaintiff) would have to construct a drain under the passage at her own expense. In June, 1881, the Municipal Commissioner gave her notice that the construction of a sewer through her property was necessary for the execution of the new drainage works, and that at the expiration of seven days his workmen would enter upon the property and commence the work, care being taken to avoid damage to her property as much as possible, and stating that full compensation would be given for all damage done. She stated through her solicitors the terms upon which she would allow a sewer to be constructed under the passage, but had received no reply. On the 18th ultimo she received notice that the municipal contractors would enter upon her property in a week and commence the work. She insisted upon the terms contained in her former letter, but no reply to her letter was given. The defendants' workmen entered upon the property on the 25th ult., dug up the passage, and commenced their work. They intended to construct a drain, and to enter the plaintiff's houses and buildings to make the necessary house connections. She had asked the defendants to desist from the work, but had received no reply. Her agents requested the workmen to stop the work, whereupon they called a policeman and through him threatened to take her agents into custody if they attempted to stop the work. There was already a drain constructed under the passage, but if that was considered insufficient, she was ready to reconstruct it at her own expense. The defendants now alleged that the passage is a public one, which allegation the plaintiff affirmed was incorrect. Much damage and inconvenience had already been caused by the defendants to her property and her tenants, and the plaintiff apprehended that unless the defendants were restrained by order of the court they would proceed with and complete the work.

Mr. Lang submitted under sections 166, 174, and others of the Municipal Act that the passage in question being a private passage, the Municipal Commissioner had no right to build the drain until he had given the plaintiff seven days' notice. The Commissioner supposed that he was under no obligation, whether the passage was or was not a public passage ; and he said he was going not only to make a drain, but also to make house connections.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi*, but declined to give an interim injunction.

A CLAIM FOR TWENTY-SEVEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER *vs.* KESSOWJEE NAIK.

THE suit is brought by the plaintiff, the Official Assignee at Bombay, and assignee of the estate and effects of the late firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co, to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 27,21,411-12-11, with interest from the 13th January, 1879, at 9 per cent per annum. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr Lang and Mr Inverarity, instructed by Messrs Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the defendant.

Kessowjee Naik, in further cross-examination by Mr. Russell, said that, in making a transfer of shares to the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., he did not keep such shares as would be profitable to himself. Witness did not know that the mill companies would fail, even although he was a director of them all, and chairman of two of them. He did not know what the firm's debt to the mills was, or what the mills' debt to the firm was. He never looked into the account. Witness was cross-examined at further length.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—Nursey Kessowjee and Co. undertook to compromise Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy's debts, and the mortgage executed in my favour for Rs. 2,50,000 was part of the arrangement. The Rs. 2,50,000 were lent by me on Dhurumsey's property to enable the firm to pay of Dhurumsey's debts. Dhurumsey was largely indebted to the firm. The mortgage was subsequently transferred to Peroo Mahomed ; but the firm received the whole of the moneys. Dhurumsey and Nursey had traded in shares in partnership. The shares were afterwards taken over by me on behalf of my son. The transaction caused me a loss of about Rs. 12,00,000. The personal account in my books was allowed to be opened for the convenience of the firm, not for my benefit. The witness was further re-examined.

Temooljee Pestonjee, examined by Mr. Inverarity said he was a cashier in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which had large dealings with the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. Witness produced a letter of guarantee given to the Bank by the defendant on the 6th February, 1877. It was a general guarantee for a year. On the 5th, February, 1878, the defendant gave a similar guarantee for another year. On the 30th December, 1878, Rs. 3,32,770 were due to the Bank by the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. As security for the debt, the bank held Mazagon, Fleming, Alexandera, Coloba, and Hyderabad shares. They had been held by the bank for some time before the failure. As to the Mazagon shares, there was a dispute between the bank and the Mazagon Land Company, which refused to transfer the shares to the bank. The Mazagon Company claimed a lien upon the shares under their articles of association for debts due by Nursey Kessowjee and Co. There was a suit in the matter, which was afterwards settled by the shares being divided between the bank and the company. The bank sold the Mazagon shares for which they got Rs. 82,148, and Rs. 23,538 for the Hyderabad shares. The mill shares were worthless. For the large balance that remained due, the bank filed a suit against the defendant, which was eventually settled. The defendant paid in cash Rs. 27,500, and mortgaged some property of the estimated value of Rs. 1,00,000. A portion of that property was sold for Rs. 13,682, and a portion remained on hand.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell.—Rs. 1,37,332 was still owing by the firm to the bank ; but the claim had been satisfied as regarded the defendant. The bank would not have advanced the moneys to the firm without the defendant's guarantee, because a larger amount of credit was required by the firm in 1877 than they required ever before. The bank had not been discounting *hoondies* for the firm before 1877. They advanced moneys on opium sent to China.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—Our loans to the firm amounted to fifteen or sixteen lakhs of rupees at a time, and in 1878 to thirty lakhs at a time. The bank would not have advanced so much to any firm without a guarantee.

Lukhmidas Runsordas, a mehta of Eduljee Framjee Curranee, said his master held shares for moneys due by Nursey Kessowjee and Co. A transfer of the debt was offered, but was refused. The defendant gave a guarantee, and the shares were not sold. They were sold subsequently, and witness's master sued the defendant to recover the balance.

Mr. W. Fraser, Deputy Secretary, Bank of Bombay, said the bank had large dealings with the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., and the defendant had given a letter of guarantee. He was also the endorser of two bills for two lakhs of rupees.

The witness's examination was left unfinished when the court adjourned.

MOTION FOR A RECEIVER.

SHAIK JANOO BIN SHAIK BUDEN AND ANOTHER *vs.* SHAIK HOOSEIN BIN SHAIK BUDEN AND OTHERS.

MR. BUDROODEEN, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, moved on behalf of the plaintiffs that an account might be taken of the property belonging to the parties to the suit, and that in the meantime the defendants might be restrained by an injunction from making away with the property, and that a receiver might be appointed. The plaint had been filed against the first plaintiff's mother, sister, and brother. It stated that his father left certain property, and the defendants took possession of it. Besides having a share in the property, the plaintiffs had two sums due to them by the estate of the deceased, in respect of two promissory notes.

The judge inquired if the parties were Khojah Mahomedans.

Mr. Budroodeen remarked that he should hardly call a Khojah a Mahomedan. The parties appeared to be Deccannees. He then read from the affidavit, which stated that the defendants were squandering the property.

The judge remarked that it was a common practice to submit affidavits making vague and general allegations of this kind. The plaintiffs must be more specific in their assertions.

Mr. Budroodeen read a letter to show that the defendants were actually attempting to sell a portion of the property.

His Lordship said that no case was made out for his granting an immediate interim order, but he would grant a rule *nisi* for an injunction and for the appointment of a receiver.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In the Wasting Diseases of Children its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes : "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees : Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

IN exercise of the [illegible] of the Local Author[illegible] Governor General in Cou[illegible] lowing Rule shall be substi[illegible] the Rules published by the [illegible] Department, No. 3745, dated the [illegible] 1879 :—

"IV.—No loan shall be granted to or [illegible] District Committee for the constructio[illegible] Public Work, unless it be estimated that [illegible] net revenue will be derived therefrom equal to least four per centum per annum on its capital cost. Provided, however, that the Local Government may make a loan, not exceeding Rs. 20,000, and repayable in not more than one year, to a District Committee, for a work designed especially to employ labour for the purpose of relieving distress."—*Gazette of India*.

DR. HUNTER'S EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Education),—under date Fort William, the 3rd February :—

Read—

Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Home Department,—

(*a*) No. LXXVI.—"Collection of despatches from the Home Government on the subject of Education in India, 1854 to 1868."

(*b*) No. LIV.—"A Note on the State of Education in India, during 1865-66, by Mr. A. M. Monteath, C.S."

(*c*) No. LXVII.—"A Note on the State of Education in India, during 1866-77, by Mr. A. P. Howell, C.S."

(*d*) A Note on the State of Education in India, during 1867-68, by Mr. A. P. Howell, C.S.

(*e*) Note on Education in British India prior to 1854 and in 1870-71, by Mr. A. P. Howell, C.S.

(*f*) Annual Reports on Public Instruction in the different Provinces of British India from 1871-72 to 1880-81.

(*g*) Circular letters to Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 4—157 to 164, dated 10th June, 1881, and Nos. 6—230, to 239, dated 30th July 1881, calling for report on the system of Primary Education now in force and the progress made in Primary Education since the Education Department was made over to Local Governments in 1871.

(*h*) Replies of Local Governments and Administrations to the foregoing circular.

RESOLUTION.

THE despatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, No. 49 of the 19th July 1854, laid down in clear, though general, terms the principles which should govern the educational policy of the Government of India. It set forth (in the words of Lord Dalhousie) "a scheme of education for all India, far wider and more comprehensive than the Supreme or any Local Government could ever have ventured to suggest." Up to the time of it issue the efforts of the Government in the cause of education had been marked neither by consistency of direction nor by any breadth of aim. The annual expenditure upon Public Instruction had been insignificant and uncertain ; and the control of its operations had not been deemed worthy the attention of any special Department of the State. The educational system elaborated in the despatch was indeed, both in its character and scope, far in advance of anything existing at the time of its inception. It furnished in fact a masterly and comprehensive outline, the filling up of which was necessarily to be the work of many years. Hence it became a matter of importance that Government should from time to time review the progress made under its orders, and enquire how far the superstructure corresponded with the original design.

2. Such an enquiry was instituted by the Secretary of State for India in his despatch No. 4 of the 7th April 1859, in which, after describing the measures actually taken upon the orders of 1854, Her Majesty's Government confirmed and supplemented the lines of policy therein contained, so far as general education was concerned, and called upon the Government of India for fuller report as to the operation of the system in all its parts. Owing to imperfections in the method of the annual reports as then prepared, the Government of India found it difficult to comply in any satisfactory manner with this demand of the Secretary of State, and it was not until the year 1867 that it was found possible to present anything like a complete review of the whole educational system. In March of that year Mr. A. M. Monteath, then Under Secretary in the Home Department, submitted his "Note upon the state of education in India during 1865-66 ;" which was followed by similar "Notes," prepared by his successor Mr. A. P. Howell, dealing with the statistics of 1866-67, 1867-68, and 1870-71.

3. In the year 1871 the control of the Educational Department was, under the operation of the financial decentralisation scheme, made over to the Local Governments ; and the Government of India has since that time had to depend mainly upon the Annual Departmental Reports for its knowledge of the manner in which the educational system is progressing, and in which it is being developed and adapted to the more modern requirements of the different Provinces.

4. In view of the facts that, since the measures set forth in the despatch of 1854 came into active operation, a full quarter of a century has elapsed, and that it is now ten years since the responsible direction of the educational system was entrusted to the Local Governments, it appears to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that the time has come for instituting a more careful examination into the results attained, and into the working of the present arrangements, than has hitherto been attempted. The experience of the past has shown that a mere critical review or analysis of the returns and reports of the different Provinces fails to impart a thoroughly satisfactory knowledge of the actual state of things in the districts, and that there are many points which only an acquaintance with local circumstances can adequately estimate or explain. His Excellency in Council has therefore decided to appoint a Commission on behalf of Government to enquire into the present position of education in British India, and to nominate to this Commission a sufficient number of persons from the different Provinces to secure the adequate and intelligent consideration of the facts that will be laid before it.

5. The Commission will be constituted as follows :—

President :—The Honourable W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E. *Members* :—The Honourable Syud Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I. ; the Honourable D. M. Barbour, C.S. ; the Reverend W. R. Blackett, M.A. ; Mr. Ananda Mohun Bose, B.A. ; Mr. A. W. Croft, M.A. ; Mr. K. Deighton, B.A. ; Mr. J. T. Fowler ; Mr. A. P. Howell, M. A., C. S. ; Mr. H. B. Jacob ; Mr. W. Lee-Warner, M.A., C.S. ; The Reverend W. Miller, M.A. ; P. Ranganada Mudaliar, M.A. ; the Honourable Baboo Bhudeb Mookerjea, C.I.E. ; Mr. C. Pearson, M.A. ; the Honourable Maharaja Jotendro Mohan Tagore, C.S.I. ; Kashinath Trimbuk Telang, M.A., LL.B. ; Mr. G. E. Ward, C.S. ; a Representative of Roman-Catholic Educational Missions ; an Educational Officer from the Cenral Provinces ; a Native gentleman from the Punjab. Nominations under consideration. Secretary Mr. B. L. Rice.

6. It will be the duty of the Commission to enquire particularly (subject only to certain limitations to be noticed below) into the manner in which effect has been given to the principles of the despatch of 1854 ; and to suggest such measures as it may think desirable in order to the further carrying out of the policy therein laid down. The Government of India is firmly convinced of the soundness of that policy, and has no wish to depart from the principles upon which it is based. It is intended only at the present time to examine into the general results of its operation, and to scrutinize the efficiency of the machinery that has been set on foot for bringing about those ends, which the Government from the outset had especially in view. The general purport of the despatch of 1854 was thus summarized by the Secretary of State in 1859 :

"The improvement and far wider extension of education, both English and Vernacular, having been the general objects of the despatch of 1854, the means prescribed for the accomplishment of those objects were the constitution of a separate department of the administration for the work of education ; the institution of universities at the several presidency towns ; the establishment of training institutions for raising up teachers for the various classes of schools ; the maintenance of the existing Government colleges and schools of a high order, and the increase of their number when necessary ; the establishment of additional zillah or middle schools ; increased attention to vernacular schools for elementary education, including the indigenous schools already existing throughout the country ; and finally, the introduction of a system of grants-in-aid under which the efforts of private individuals and of local communities would be stimulated and encouraged by pecuniary grants from Government in consideration of a good secular education being afforded in the aided schools."

It will be for the Commission to enquire how far these objects have been attained, and how this machinery is working at the present time.

7. It will not be necessary for the Commission to enquire into the general working of the Indian Universities, which are controlled by corporations comprising representatives of all classes interested in collegiate education. Of the results of their operation a fair estimate can always be formed independently of any special enquiry such as is now proposed. Nor will it be necessary for the Commission to take up the subject of special or technical education whether medical, legal, or engineering. To extend the enquiry to these subjects would expand unduly the task before the Commission. Again, the Government of India has itself very recently dealt with the questisn of European and Eurasian education, and no further enquiry is necessary as regards that. But with these exceptions the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the Commission may usefully consider the working of all branches of the Indian educational system. These branches are, it is believed, so closely connected one with another, that it is only by examining the system as a whole that any sound conclusions are likely to be come to. The Commission need not concern itself with the details of the educational system in British Burma. The arrangements there are of comparatively recent date, and in great measure peculiar to the Province. Any suggestions of general value that the Commission may evolve can easily be applied to British Burma hereafter in consultation with the Chief Commissioner.

8. It is the desire of the Governor General in Council that the Commission should specially bear in mind the great importance which the Government attaches to the subject of primary education. The development of elementary education was one of the main objects contemplated by the despatch of 1854. Attention was specially directed in that despatch to the question "how useful and practial knowledge, suited to every station in life might be best conveyed to the great mass of the people who are utterly incapable of obtaining any education worthy of the name by their own unaided efforts," and it was desired that "the active measures of Government should be more especially directed for the future to this object." Although the matter was thus prominently and at the outset pressed upon the attention of the Indian Administrations, there can, His Excellency in Council believes, be very little doubt that, owing to a variety of circumstances, more progress has up to the present time been made in high and middle than in primary education. The Government of India is not disposed in any way to regret this advance. It would be altogether contrary to its policy to check or hinder in any degree the further progress of high or middle education. But the Government holds that the different branches of Public Instruction should, if possible, move forward together, and with more equal step than hitherto, and the principal object, therefore, of the enquiry of the Commission should be "the present state of elementary education throughout the Empire, and the means by which this can everywhere be extended and improved."

9. While this is the main object to which the enquiries of the Commission should be directed, the Governor General in Council desires to impress upon [illegible] Ins[illegible] Governme[illegible] to provide [illegible] the natives [illegible] was elaborated [illegible] 1854 ; and it is to the [illegible] system, especially in connection [illegible] middle education, that the Government [illegible] free funds which may then be made applicable to the promotion of the education of the masses. "The resources of the State ought," as remarked by the Secretary of State in despatch No. 13 of 25th April 1864, "to be so applied as to assist those who cannot be expected to help themselves, and the richer classes of the people should gradually be induced to provide for their own education."

10. In pursuance of this policy it is the desire of Government to offer every encouragement to Native gentlemen to come forward and aid even more extensively than heretofore, in the establishment of schools upon the grant-in-aid system : and His Excellency in Council is the more anxious to see this brought about, because, apart altogether from the consequent pecuniary relief to Government, it is chiefly in this way that the Native community will be able to secure that freedom and variety of education which is an essential condition in any sound and complete educational system. It is not, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, a healthy symptom that all the youth of the country should be cast, as it were, in the same Government educational mould. Rather is it desirable that each section of the people should be in a position to secure that description of education which is most consonant to its feelings and suited to its wants. The Government is ready therefore to do all that it can to foster such a spirit of independence and self-help. It is willing to hand over any of its own colleges or schools in suitable cases to bodies of Native gentlemen who will undertake to manage them satisfactorily as aided institutions ; all that the Government will insist upon being that due provision is made for efficient management and extended usefulness. It will be for the Commission to consider in what mode effect can most fully be given to these views ; and how the grant-in-aid system may best be shaped so to stimulate such independent effort, and make the largest use of the available Government funds.

11. It is specially the wish of Government that municipal bodies should take a large and increasing share in the management of the public schools within the limits of their jurisdictions. The best way of securing this result should also be considered by the Commission.

12. It has been not unfrequently stated that the wealthier classes do not at present pay enough for the education of their children. The Governor General in Council is disposed to think that a good deal of misapprehension exists as to the real truth in this matter ; but it is one into which the Commission should make careful enquiry. It is no doubt right that persons in good circumstances should pay the full cost of their children's education, or at any rate that no part of this should fall upon State funds. But in endeavouring to secure this result, care must be taken that no unnecessary obstacles are thrown in the way of the upward progress of really deserving students of the poorer classes. The Governor General in Council has no wish to close the doors of high education to all but the wealthiest members of the Native community. Hitherto those who have been most ready to take advantage of superior instruction have frequently belonged to families of comparatively limited private means, and there should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be no such sudden and general raising of fees as to carry high education beyond the reach of those classes who at present *bonâ fide* seek for it, or to convert the Government colleges into places to which only the higher classes can procure admission. But, speaking broadly, the fees in colleges and high schools should be on the whole adequate ; provision being made by means of a proper system of scholarships for the rise of youths of proved ability from the lowest to the highest grade of institution. The funds available for scholarships ought in any case to be so distributed that ample facilities for obtaining a good secondary education are held out to a large number of youths in the lower schools. The provision of scholarships tenable during a university course need not be so liberal, but should still be sufficent to afford the best of the pupils of middle and high scools a fair opportunity of obtaining an advanced education if they show themselves fit for it. The Government scholarships ought, however, in no way to be placed on an eleemosynary basis, but should always be given as distinct rewards for merit tested and proved by competitive examinations. This will leave a wide field open for the estblishment of scholarships requiring local or other qualifications, through the munificence of private individuals or corporations. The Commission is requested to devote special attention to the whole subject of scholarship with reference to the foregoing remarks.

13. In connection with the general subject of primary education, the Commission should particularly enquire as to the extent to which indigenous schools exist in different parts of the country, and are, or can be, utilised as a part of the educational system. The Government of India is disposed to advocate the making as much use as possible of such schools.

14. The investigation of this last point will no doubt lead the Commission to consider the subjects of instruction for primary schools. It is very important that schools of this class should be made as attractive as possible to the classes of the population for whom they are intended. By teaching subjects to which the parents attach importance children will be more readily drawn into the schools, and it will not then be difficult to graft on to those more popular branches of instruction others which are more valuable from a sound educational point of view. It is believed that the great hold which in many parts of the country the indigenous schools have acquired over the masses is due to the quasi-technical character of the instruction given :—the son of the ryot and the petty trader being taught, though often in a mechanical and unintelligent way, things likely to prove useful to him in his daily after-life. It would seem that in some provinces the advantages of this system have been overlooked in favour of a scheme of elementary education more in accordance with European methods and standards.

15 Bearing these facts in mind, the Commission should consider h[illegible] best to provide for the extension of primary [illegible]chools, and in discussing thi[illegible] the limitation i[illegible]posed upon the action of Government by financi[illegible] considerations must always be borne mind. Subject to this it may be said that, generally speaking, the great object in the first instance is to get such schools established : their improvement and elevation to a higher standard being, though of great importance, an object of subsequent endeavour. Provision for such improvement in a reasonable way, by a gradual raising of the standard of instruction entitling to grants of public funds must, however, be made ; and the Commission should advise as to how this can best be done without attempting a too rapid advance or throwing obstacles in the way of the extension of the area of instruction, especially in backward districts.

16. The arrangements existing in different parts of the country for training the teachers of primary schools should be brought under careful review, and suggestions for rendering that training more efficient and practical should, if possible, be submitted.

17. In connection with the subject of secondary education, the Governor General in Council is disposed to think that good might result from an enquiry into the quality and character of the instruction at present imparted in schools of this class. The great majority of those who prosecute their studies beyond the primary stage will never go beyond the curriculum of the middle or at furthest of the high schools. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the education they receive should be as thorough and sound as possible. There are grounds for doubting whether there is not in some provinces, at any rate, much room for improvement in this respect. It might be advisable at the same time to enquire what practical steps are being taken to give effects to the suggestions of the Simla Text Books committee, and the orders of the Government of India thereupon as contained in the Resolution of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department No. 1—3—18 of the 10th January 1881 ; especially as regards the arrangements made for teaching such subjects as may store the minds of the pupils in secondary schools with practical end useful information. It will be understood that the Government of India has no wish to depart from the principles laid down in that Resolution. It would be contrary to the policy of Government to adopt any measures that would have the appearance of restricting aided school to the use of any particular class of text-books, or to interfere with the free choice of the managers in such matters. But it is desirable to know how far the general suggestions of the Committee have found acceptance in the different provinces, and what is being done to carry them out in the case of both Government and aided instruction.

18. The Commission may further with advantage enquire into the present system of educational inspection, with a view to the removal of defects and introduction of improvements. It is quite certain that if there is any great extension of primary schools, arrangements must be made for securing the assistance of a large amount of voluntary agency in the work of inspection and examination. The most likely means of securing this should be considered and discussed.

19. In its bearing upon the grant-in-aid system, the plan of payment-by-results will call for the careful consideration of the Commission. The mode in which this is at present worked in the different provinces,—the extent to which it would be wise or practicable to enforce it generally,—its applicability to primary as well as to secondary and collegiate education,—are all matters demanding special investigation.

20. Lastly, the Governor General in Council would wish the Commission to consider the important and difficult subject of female education, and the best means of encouraging and extending it, so far as the circumstances of the country will at present permit.

21. The Government of India has indicated generally in the foregoing paragraphs the matters to which the enquiries of the Commission may chiefly and most properly be directed ; but it is at liberty to express its opinion upon any matter arising out of, or cognate to, the subjects thus referred to it.

22. As regards the manner of conducting the enquiry, the Governor General in Council thinks that the Commission should meet at Calcutta as soon as its Members can be got together ; and that it should sit for the transaction of business until at any rate the end of March. After that the Members should return to their provinces, while the President, and the Secretary should arrange to make a tour, (say) during the rains, to the different presidencies with a view to collecting definite information on any points indicated by the Commission upon which such local enquiry may seem necessary. The Commission should then reassemble early in December and proceed to the final settlement of the questions before it and the preparation of its report. In the matter of procedure the Commission will be left free to make its own arrangements, and may call for such information or take such evidence as may seem necessary or desirable for the purposes of its enquiry.

23. Advantage willl be taken of the presence on the Commission of educational officers from different provinces to have the Annual Statistical Returns of Education once for all revised and placed upon an intelligible and uniform basis.—*Gazette of India*.

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Rampa[illegible]

In re [illegible]

Messrs. MEHR[illegible] instructions from [illegible] Public Auction, on [illegible] next, at 3 p.m. precisely, in one [illegible] well-known establishment expir[illegible], 1886, together with the good-will, fitting[illegible] and stock in trade, as the same shall be at the moment of adjudication.

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MENESSE AND COMPANY,

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LAND AT WASSIND.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th February, at 3 p.m. at their rooms, the following property belonging to the estate of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., in Liquidation.

All that piece of freehold land admeasuring about 13 acres, with a pucka built bungalow containing five rooms and two bath-rooms with cookhouse, situated on the north bank of the Bhatea River, close to Wassind Station, having an abundant supply of water.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. John Fleming and Co., or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.,

4 cases Turkey red gagrapats.
5 „ colored prints.
1 „ „ Handkerchieves.
2 „ white shirtings.
3 bales grey dhooties.

Household furniture of a gentleman, consisting of chairs, tables, bookstands, office writing-desk, double and single cots, reclining sofa, pictures, lamps, &c.

On account of the concerned.

2 Shirts.
1 Petticoat.
1 Piece yellow cloth.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th February, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF AMERICAN ROSIN.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Khola Moholla, by order and in the warehouse of Mr. Tharlabhoy Topun, and on account and at the risk of Adamjee Bhaijee and Esmalljee Allibhoy—

100 barrels American Rosin.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF NEW BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms an invoice of Books received per s.s. Clan Maclean, comprising Arctic Expeditions, Pilgrim's Progress, Martyrs to the Catholic Faith, Faiths, Globe Encyclopædia, Turkey Crests, Monograms, Heraldry, Clans, Scottish Nation, English Nation, Irish Nation, Veterinary Adviser, Goldsmith's Imperial Cyclopædia, Ornaments, Carpentry, Masonry, Bibles, Steel-plates, Disruption Worthies, Douay Bibles, and History of England.

On view.

SALE OF AUSTRALIAN WINE.

On MONDAY next, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following sound wine, viz.

10 cases each 2 dozen No. 2 shiraz.
12 „ „ 2 „ No. 3 do.
12 „ „ 2 „ cabinet.

Sample bottles can be obtained from the undersigned at auction prices.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

On TUESDAY, the 14th inst., sale commencing at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, opposite the Government Stables, on account of Messrs. D. Shapoorjee and Co., the whole of the machinery of their workshops, comprising self-acting gap lathe, 9" by 8½' plain cutting lathe, 7' by 8' flywheels, drill machine, steel tools of various descriptions, drills of sizes, boring bars, iron clamps, catch screws, spanners, bobbin machine, punch machine, glazier machine, patent pulley, block, fitter's bench and vices, blacksmith's and carpenter's tools, beam scales, wooden patterns, &c.

Will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF MACHINERY OF A PAPER MILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of February, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at a godown in Oak Lane, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. H. Littlewood, and the estate of the late Mr. W. Johnson—

The machinery of a Paper Mill comprising an 8 H. P. horizontal engine with gearing shafts, wheels, pulleys, brass breast roll, iron press rolls, drying cylinder, glazing cylinders, one large rag engine of 3 cwt. capacity with roll, 2-6 by 2-6, bottom knives, drum washers, and gear for lifting, one set of rolling gear with wooden rolls, &c., &c.

These can be seen on application to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at his residence at Middle Colaba near the Tramway Terminus, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household fur[illegible]ated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a [illegible]olid mahogany grand square pianoforte by [illegible] and Schone, rich table ornaments, handsome [illegible]ge aquarium with gold fishes, an iron grey C. [illegible] years old, broken to harness, gentleman's [illegible]ridles, &c., the property of W. Pendlebury, Esq. [illegible] will be published, and the property will be on [illegible]fore the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

[illegible] February, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., Agents for the Clan Line and Lloyd's Agents, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the godowns, Prince's Dock, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., for the benefit of the concerned:—

Ex s.s. Clan Maclean.

3 puncheons of whisky, supposed to be damaged by sea-water.

The purchasers will have to pay custom and town duties before taking delivery of the goods, which must be removed within one day from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Lost Luggage at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Bori-Bunder.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place,

A quantity of lost luggage.

On FRIDAY, the 10th, and SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m. on each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at No.—, Meadow-street, Fort (on the 1st floor of old *Bombay Gazette* office), an invoice of superior round wick, duplex, and 12 lights kerosine lamps with globes, samples of glassware, earthen plates, sneakers, cups and saucers, chamber utensils, toilet sets, handsome tea and coffee sets of various colours, several tea sets with trays, a large stock of sample cards, knives, scissors, locks, padlocks, razors, meerschaum pipes, buggy and hurricane lamps, sewing machines, zinc buckets and zarees, hammers, spades and hoes, hand vices and anvil, scales and weights, superior Cleaver's bar, toilet and other soaps, hair oil, pomades, purses, cotton and woolen socks, stockings, shirts, jackets, and polkas, night caps, handkerchiefs, hand gloves, Canadian gold jewellery, leather travelling cases, jewel boxes, bags, plateaus, &c., &c., and a great variety of sundry miscellaneous articles too numerous to mention.

The property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished carved and plain house-hold furniture, best electro-plated ware, silver Cutch works, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "John Broadwood and Sons, in excellent order, first rate pictures, oil-paintings and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, very valuable books, a handsome English-built victoria phaeton, in very good order, a handsome brown waler riding horse, a handsome grey Australian mare, hunting and side saddles with bridles, set of plated mounted single harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of John E. Bodger, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the day of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 14th February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 129, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and cromos, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq., changing his residence.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare Plants at Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 6-30 a. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the Bee-hive, Malabar Hill, a collection of crotons, ferns, roses, bignonias, and other choice plants and flowering shrubs, the property of John Warden, Esquire. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadavi, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany harmonium, by "Alexandre" in excellent order, first-rate pictures and chromos, and (if not previously disposed of by private sale) a handsome English-built tonga, with a brown galloway and harness saddle and bridle, &c., &c., the property of Rev. A. Bourquin.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence "Kateville," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and China ware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, an handsome English-built Barouche by "Kesterton of Longacre," an handsome small pony dog-cart, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. H. B. Forbes, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Scheidmayer & Schone," handsome China vases, fine Surat goats and kids, large China bath tubs, large China flower pots, rich table ornaments, saddles, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Roger Sedgwick, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th February, 1882.

I HEREBY give notice that I will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT that may be incurred by my wife, JERBAI NOWROJEE SUNJANA, she having left my protection without my consent.

SAWAKSHAW COWASJEE MOOLLAPHIROZE.

Bombay, Feb. 3, 1882.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

[illegible] DE PARIS.
[illegible]—PARIS.
[illegible]UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
£800,000
[illegible]NDON BANKERS:
[illegible]ANK OF ENGLAND,
[illegible]ION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
[illegible] OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND..............Dollars 1,900,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	Rs. 35 0	Rs. ..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	„ 40 0	„ ...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole..............	„ 57 0	„ 60 0
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. ...
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	..
Rudesheimer	„ 26 12	..
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	..
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1-star Brandy	„ 22 0	..
Do. do. **2-star Brandy	„ 30 0	..
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy	„ 23 0	..
Do. Brandy *** 3-star	„ 32 0	..
CLARETS, From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 22 0
Chateau Divian	„ 20 0	22 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	„ 20 0	..
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)		Rs. 5 0
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE ....(1 doz. qts.)		„ 5 0
EXPORT STOUT ....(per quarts)		„ 5 8
Do. do. ....(per doz. pts.)		„ 3 6
FLOWER & SON'S PALE ALE...(per quarts.)		„ 5 0
Do. do. do. ..(per doz. pts.)		„ 3 0
SONDERBURG EXPORT BEER.(per quarts.)		„ 6 0
Do. do. do. ...(per doz. pts.)		„ 3 0
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	„ 30 0	..
Kuemmel (a delicious liqueur)	„ 32 0	..
No. 1, Do. (do.)	„ 38 0	..
Fine Pale Sherry	„ 18 0	..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (Ewige Lampe)..(per doz. pts)		„ 15 0

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 28th November, 1881.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION will be held in the rooms of the Association, Grant Buildings, Colaba, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of February, 1882, at 12 o'clock noon, (Bombay time) for the purpose of balloting for the election of several gentlemen as members of the Association.

By order of the Committee.

DAVID WATSON, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 31st January, 1882.

THE NELLIAMPATHY COFFEE ESTATES IN THE TERRITORY OF COCHIN, BRITISH INDIA.

MESSRS. FULLER HORSEY SONS & Co. are instructed to sell by auction in London in April next in one Lot the Estates of the NELLIAMPATHY COFFEE COMPANY (Limited), known as Pothoopary and Manataroo, situate in the Nelliampathy range of Hills in the territory of Cochin, or containing about 1,279 English statute acres comprising 225 acres old Coffee, 70 acres full bearing, 50 acres two years old, 54 acres planted ginned grass, and 880 acres forest, together with the buildings, timber and other trees, Coffee trees, and plants, working plant, machinery, tools, implements, and fixtures.

The annual outturn of crop for the next three years has been estimated by a competent person at 1,480 cwt.

The estates are held on Lease in perpetuity subject to certain rent and royalties.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale are in preparation, and when ready may be had of Messrs. DRUCES, JACKSON, and ATTLEE, solicitors, 10, Billiter Square, London E.C., of Messrs. Blunt, Tebbs, and Lawford, solicitors, 95, Gresham-street, London, E.C., at the Mart, and of Messrs. Fuller Horsey Sons and Co., 11½ Billiter Square, London E. C.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

JUST TO HAND PER S. S. ZAMBESI,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA,
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

EDMOND CHARPIE,

WATCHMAKER OF BOMBAY, make

ESPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

FIRST CLASS CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in strong neat nickel silver case, crystal front at ... ... Rs. 25

SUPERIOR HUNTING SILVER LEVER WATCHES, at ... „ 25

BOTH OF THEM are constructed to stand any climate and rough usage, and especially made FOR THE ARMY AND RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

Forwarded free of Package and Postage to any parts of India by value payable system.

For ANY OTHER KIND OF GOOD WATCHES from Rs. 14 to Rs. 1,500. Please send for catalogue of the well-known establishment of

EDMOND CHARPIE, WATCHMAKER,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGUINETTE,

IMPROVED PATTERN.

THE AMERICAN ORGUINETTE is a Reed Musical Instrument, constructed somewhat on the principle of the American Organ, and adapted to be automatically operated by simple sheets or strips of perforated paper, each sheet representing one or more tunes. There is no limit to either kind or quantity of music. It will play HYMN TUNE, POPULAR AIR, SET OF QUADRILLE, POLKAS, WALTZES, REELS, and HORNPIPES with a clearness, accuracy and degreed execution which but few performers can equal. A MERE CHILD CAN PLAY IT. The music-box and all kindred instruments are the only expensive luxuries enjoyed by a few, but they are limited to a few set tunes, and so soon become tiresome, and as means of enjoyment to their owners, entirely worthless. The AMERICAN ORGUINETTE, with its automatic music sheets, represents both organ and organist, music, musician, and music-teacher, and so is admirably adapted for singing-parties, dancing-parties, winter evening entertainments, and educational purposes, and is, therefore, not only the latest musical wonder, but the price considered.

The most Marvellous Mechanical Musical Instrument of the Age.

It is the most simple, perfect, instructive, enjoyable, and amusing automatic Musical Instrument in the World.

PERFORMING EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSIC.

PRICE, WITH ATTACHMENT AND MUSIC, Rs. 60. Packing, Rs. 2 extra.

The above style is provided with an Expression Box, by means of which the quality and power of the tone are greatly varied.

EXTRA TUNES FROM RE. 1-8 EACH.

Excellent in tone. Unique in design. Perfectly simple in principle. Strong in construction. Durable in every part.

A larger instrument than the above at Rs. 250.

"CANTANTE RESONANTE" PIANO.

Its Recommedations are:—

APPEARANCE Handsome, Solid Dark Wood. TONE, Rich and Full, suitable for singing or for brilliant Pianoforte Music. COMPASS, Seven Octaves, Full Compass. CONSTRUCTION, Sympathetic Metal Frame. Latest improvements in action. CHEAPNESS, Price Rs. 650, Packing Case Extra.

Intending Purchasers are respectfully requested to inspect the above Instrument, and it will be found to be equal, if not superior, to any other Piano at the price sold in Bombay.

"Cantante Resonante" Piano sold on the Easy Payment System.

Fresh Shipments of New Pianos to hand by every Mail-steamer.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRTS.

DRESS SHIRTS.
Finest quality, perfect fit ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

WHITE SHIRTS.
Double sewn and durable... ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 22.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Latest patterns from Paris ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Pure Australian Wool, Shrunk,... ... ...Rs. 8-8 each.

SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS.
Cool, absorbing, and durable.
The very best goods ... ...Rs. 9 each.

OXFORD CLOTH & ZEPHYR SHIRTS.
Best quality procurable ... ...Rs. 5-8 each.

PURE SILK SHIRTS.
A great luxury ... ...Rs. 12-8 each.

SLEEPING SUITS.
Ready made or to order, All materials.

All shirts are cut, and the workmanship superintended by an experienced English Cutter.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

FOR THE APPROACHING FESTIVE SEASON.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c., &c.,

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that their extensive stock of Jewellery has been further augmented by a large and varied assortment of the latest novelties produced in Europe, all guaranteed to be 18-carat gold, which have been carefully selected by our Principal during his recent journey through that continent.

LADIES' WATCHCHAINS AND GUARDS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 175.

LADIES' NECKLETS, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 240.

LADIES NECKLETS WITH LOCKET in case, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 600.

LADIES' LOCKETS AND PENDANTS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 400.

LADIES' BRACELETS, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 700.

LADIES' BROOCHES, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 265

LADIES' EARRING AND EARSTUDS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 525.

LADIES' SUITS consisting of BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 160 to Rs. 825.

LADIES' DEMI-SUITS consisting of BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 375.

LADIES' ENGAGEMENT RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 450.

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 190.

GENTLEMEN'S PENCIL CASES, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65.

GENTLEMEN'S CHARMS and SEALS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 68.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF RINGS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 75.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 55.

GENTLEMEN'S KEEPER RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 1,250.

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS consisting of SET of four STUDS with SLEEVE LINKS or SOLITAIRS, from Rs. 38 to Rs. 60.

The above are either in plain gold, chased or set with jewels.

POONA, 1, EAST STREET. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY, 2, RAMPART-ROW.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

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